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Astronauts Find Youngest Rocks, Now Seek Oldest

THE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 12 (AP).—Apollo-17's astronauts, after a six-hour rest, followed their first moonwalk by a 15-minute excursion yesterday, set out in their moon buggy today to search for the oldest lunar material.

Eugene A. Cernan and Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt were 15 minutes after a six-hour rest, following their first moonwalk, by a 15-minute excursion yesterday, set out in their moon buggy today to search for the oldest lunar material.

May Try to Ban Cubans on Ship Count

ees Seized Boat

to Florida

By Tad Szulc

INGTON, Dec. 12

U.S. officials said

that they are

considering

ban on Cubans

who are

on the way

to Florida

by boat.

The ban

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ON THE MOON—Astronaut Harrison Schmitt is lifted completely off lunar surface as he applies downward force on jack handle to remove core samples from ground. Eugene Cernan, at right, holds the core. This action took place during first excursion.

By Criticism in Egypt Parliament

Sidky Tenure Is Seen Threatened

CAIRO, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—

The Egyptian parliament today

approved a major government

policy statement—but only after

two days of debate which saw

unprecedented criticism of

Premier Aziz Sidky's government

and prompted expectations that

his tenure in office might end soon.

Mr. Sidky, replying to members'

attacks, said that his government

welcomed the criticism and prom-

ised that, as requested by mem-

bers, Foreign Minister Mohamed

Hassan el-Zayyat would appear

before them to give details of the

government's foreign policy.

Although the legislators ap-

proved Mr. Sidky's policy state-

ment, which he had presented

Nov. 27, political commentators

said that the premier's future

was still uncertain and that a

cabinet shuffle by President

Anwar Sadat could not be ruled

out.

The premier appeared to dodge

the point raised by members that

they did not accept government

assurances that a plan for war

with Israel had been completed.

Mr. Sidky said it was not in

the country's interest to discuss

such an issue in open session

although the government was

fully prepared to submit a report

to the national security com-

mittee of parliament, the People's

Assembly.

He said that a special "war

budget" different from the nor-

mal budget presented to mem-

bers last month had been pre-

pared by the government.

Mr. Sidky said that he had

personally followed the govern-

ment's preparation for war and

that \$215.5 million had been spent



Aziz Sidky

ment's preparation for war and that \$215.5 million had been spent on the preparations during the last four years.

"My government promises the nation to continue along our path with honor, sweat and effort," he said.

U.S., Western Allies Support Yugoslav Plan at Helsinki

HELSINKI, Dec. 12 (UPI).—

The United States, its European

allies and the neutrals today

lent support to a Yugoslav pro-

posal of a three-phased European

security conference. Western di-

plomatic sources said that the

proposal might break a deadlock

at the 34-nation preparatory talks

in Helsinki.

U.S. Ambassador Val Peterson

said that his government was

prepared to accept the Yugoslav

proposal as a "working hypothesis"

and suggested that the confer-

ence end with a meeting on an

"appropriate level." The

sources said that the suggestion

seemed to be a concession to

Russia's call for a summit to

approve a possible peace charter

for Europe.

Soviet Ambassador Valentin A.

Zorin spoke for the first time

during the Helsinki consultations

today and asked for adoption of

the East bloc's position that the

conference should end on the

"highest level."

The sources quoted the former

deputy foreign minister as saying

that the three-stage conference

should end with a summit meet-

ing "because of its unique im-

portance and because our chil-

dren will read about it in their

history books."

According to the Yugoslav pro-

posal, "the heads of missions at

the consultative talks should be-

gin with an exchange of views

on the organization of the work

of the conference and the agenda,

in the light of the obvious con-

nection between these two ques-

tions."

Once the organization of the

conference and its agenda have

been worked out, according to

the Yugoslav plan, the number of

committees needed and their

terms of reference could be set-

tled. A working group also could

formulate the rules of procedure

for the conference. In the second

phase, the heads of mission would

"We have tried every method to restore our rights through a just settlement of our cause, but Israel—backed by the United States—is challenging the whole world and continues to occupy our land."

"Therefore, there is no alternative to the battle for regaining our land and our dignity and for restoring the rights of the people of Palestine."

"If Israel responds only to the voice of force, then it is the battle... the day of relief is near, the day on which we shall enter Sinai and be victorious," he declared.

Battle Unity Mapped

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (AP).—Chiefs

of staff of Arab armies met here

today to work out a combined

battle plan against Israel.

It Gen. Saad Eddin Shazly,

the Egyptian chief of staff, said

at the opening session: "We are

all hawks and refuse to have a

dove among us."

"There is no other way to

regain our lands except with

plenty of blood and sacrifices,"

he declared at the conference,

held at the headquarters of the

18-nation Arab League.

The East bloc wants to avoid

having any participants but the

members of Europe, the United

States and Canada at the con-

ference, the sources said.

Algeria and Tunisia have sent

officials to Helsinki to lobby for

observer status. Several interna-

tional organizations, among them

the European Economic Com-

munity, would like to sit in at

the conference.

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Beginning Before Christmas

Thieu Proposes Truce, Exchange of Prisoners

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Dec. 12 (UPI).—

President Nguyen Van Thieu

proposed today a truce between

South Vietnam and North Viet-

nam to begin before Christmas

and to run at least to Jan. 13.

During this time, he said, the

National Liberation Front and

the South Vietnamese govern-

ment would conduct discussions

aimed at establishing favorable

conditions for continued peace

negotiations.

He also offered, in a 55-minute

speech to the South Vietnamese

legislature, an exchange of pris-

oners, pledging to release "all

North Vietnamese prisoners of

war" held by South Vietnam "in

exchange for the release of all

American prisoners of war being

held by North Vietnam."

Mr. Thieu did not openly

accept or reject the peace accord

now being negotiated in Paris, but

he warned that "two life and

death issues" remain unresolved in

those talks.

He said that these were the

continuing presence of North

Vietnamese troops in South Viet-

nam and the danger that the

proposed National Council of Re-

conciliation and Concord would

become a disguised coalition

government that includes Com-

munist.

No Major Obstacles

There appeared to be nothing

in Mr. Thieu's speech that con-

Delegates Meeting in London

Unions Threaten Global Strike Of Dunlop-Pirelli Tire Plants

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Union delegates from 15 countries, including two Communist nations, threatened today to tie up the giant Dunlop-Pirelli rubber company in the world's first global strike.

Delegates came from Canada, Austria, Belgium, France, West

Germany, Britain, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Romania and Yugoslavia were the Communist nations represented at the union talks.

The announcement came during a meeting of union leaders to discuss joint action on a world scale against two other multinational companies, the French Michelin tire company and the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co.

The delegates have been meeting in London since Sunday under the auspices of the International Federation of Chemical and General Workers Unions. The federation has been active for several years in promoting international action by unions to meet the threat they see from the growing number of multinational corporations.

The delegates said in a statement that industrial action against Dunlop-Pirelli, including a strike or a ban on overtime and plant-by-plant demonstrations by employees, will be ordered if the company refuses to discuss measures to safeguard the interests of its workers.

The firm, which has been in some economic difficulty, has so far refused to meet delegates representing its personnel on a world scale.

There have been international strikes in the past where workers in one country have taken industrial action in support of employees of the same firm in another, but today's announcement was the first threat of a global tie-up.

The announcement said the delegates also were seeking a meeting with company executives to discuss a number of other problems facing workers of the British-Italian company.

"A refusal to enter into such discussions," the statement said, "would be met with simultaneous forms of industrial action by Dunlop-Pirelli workers throughout the world."

"Such action could take the form of strike action where necessary or a limit on working hours to 40 hours with a complete ban on overtime."

Delegates said all facets of the firm's action, especially recent large-scale layoffs, were discussed. Dunlop-Pirelli was the first order of business of the delegates on Sunday and yesterday. Today they were scheduled to turn their attention to Michelin with tomorrow and Thursday devoted to Royal Dutch Shell. There was no announcement of any action on Michelin, however.

Zambia Paper Puts Refugee Deaths at 265

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—Two hundred and sixty-five Jehovah's Witnesses have died in a Zambian refugee camp since members of the sect began fleeing from Malawi in September, the Times of Zambia said today.

The newspaper, quoting Samuel Kafamukache, acting permanent secretary for the country's Eastern Province, said that the main cause of death was a lack of clean drinking water.

Some of the dead had suffered from malnutrition, he added. More than 19,000 refugees were reported concentrated in the huge Sinda Misale Camp at the end of last month. More are said to be arriving daily.

The camp is near the Eastern Province capital of Chipata and is guarded by police. Journalists have been refused permission to visit it.

The Jehovah's Witnesses began crossing into Zambia and Mozambique early in September following a crackdown on the sect—banned in Malawi since 1967—by the ruling Congress party.

According to well-informed sources, sect members who entered Zambia to the north of Chipata have been moved to Sinda Misale.

Home Affairs Minister Lewis Changulu last week denied allegations by an opposition member of Parliament that nine persons were dying in the camp every day.

"The average death rate a day has been four to six. This has mainly affected the children," he stated. The minister disclosed that Zambia and Malawi had reached agreement on the repatriation of the refugees.

But Mr. Kafamukache today was quoted by the Times of Zambia as saying that the occupants of the camp had declared that they would rather die in Zambia than return to Malawi.

Rome a Battleground on Day Of Protests by Left in Italy

From Wire Dispatches
ROME, Dec. 12.—Leftist demonstrators armed with rocks, staves and gasoline bombs fought with police tonight in Rome streets filled with stalled traffic.

The fighting erupted after day-long rallies and marches marked the third anniversary of postwar Italy's worst terrorist attack—a Milan bank bombing which killed 16 persons.

The demonstrators were protesting the continuing detention of leftist Pietro Valpreda for the offense. Two alleged fascists also have been arrested in connection with the bombing.

Other demonstrations occurred in Milan, Naples, Genoa, Florence and Bologna.

The worst trouble occurred in Rome, where the hit-and-run fighting turned all of the city center into a battlefield, lit by the flames of burning cars and covered by clouds of tear gas.

In the narrow side streets of central Rome's medieval and Renaissance quarters the demonstrators—many of whom came prepared for battle with heavy staves and motorcycle helmets—

fought the police in brief guerrilla actions before fading into the shadows to regroup elsewhere.

The streets echoed to the crack of rifles launching tear-gas canisters, the thud of paving stones twice the size of a man's fist against the plastic shields of the police, and the shattering of glass bottles filled with gasoline.

The police dashed down side streets in search of demonstrators, stopping here and there to club a trapped youth and drag him away.

The fighting started when demonstrators attempted to surge through police barricades near the Senate building.

Demonstrators and police then fought back and forth across the center of Rome as fire trucks, ambulances and police cars—all with their sirens wailing—tried to get through stalled traffic.

Barricades flared. Rioters attempted to throw up barricades fashioned of parked automobiles and traffic signs in several parts of Rome, but gave way to police charges.

In Naples, an explosion during a young Communist demonstration injured at least two persons. The explosion in Naples occurred as 500 leftists gathered for a speech by a Communist former senator. Police were investigating the cause of the blast.

Earlier, 10,000 youths marched in the city, demanding Mr. Valpreda's release. Demonstrators also protested a controversial government bill that would give police the right to jail persons caught in "suspicious circumstances."

Eight thousand policemen patrolled the streets of Milan and there were scattered clashes with demonstrators.

In Palermo, Sicily, two bombs exploded seconds apart last night, shattering the windows of two police stations and other buildings. No one was reported injured.

The bombs were left in the street in front of the police stations. Police blamed political extremists.

Bonn Mission in China

BEIJING, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—A West German delegation arrived here tonight to negotiate Bonn's first formal trade agreement with China.

The delegation, led by German Minister of Trade Hans Eichel, is expected to stay in China for several weeks.

The mission is part of a series of visits by German officials to China in recent months.

The mission is expected to lead to a trade agreement between the two countries.

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MOONPARTY—Mrs. Barbara Cernan, wife of Apollo-17 astronaut, hugging daughter, Tracy, 9, as they and guests celebrated successful lunar landing with Eugene A. Cernan at the controls, after watching operation on TV. From left foreground: Apollo-15 astronaut David Scott; Tracy; Mrs. Cernan; Mrs. Jan Evans, wife of Apollo-17 astronaut Ronald E. Evans, and astronaut Alan Bean. Both Scott and Bean have previously explored the moon's surface.

'Different Breed of Rocks' Discovered on Moon

By Stuart Auerbach

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Apollo-17 astronaut Harrison (Jack) Schmitt, the first professional geologist to explore the moon, said last night he found "a different breed of rocks up there."

"This is a geologist's paradise if I ever saw one," said Mr. Schmitt as he and Capt. Eugene A. Cernan started America's last planned lunar exploration for at least a decade.

Later, Mr. Schmitt described a rock with layering caused by different concentrations of bubbly holes, left by gases trapped during cooling. This kind of rock resembles pumice, which has never been seen on the moon before.

Rock like this, said Dr. Gordon Swann of the U.S. Geological Survey, "is very common in terrestrial lava flows. We haven't seen any big lava rocks close up on the moon."

Volcanic Belches
This would fit in with the theory that the plains area where Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan landed is a young ash flow laid down by the last volcanic belches of the moon.

Neither of the astronauts had much time for geology last night on the first of three seven-hour moon walks they will make before leaving the lunar surface Thursday.

They spent most of their time unloading their lunar rover and setting up an experiments station on a "foothill field" west of the landing point.

During this time, Capt. Cernan completed the most critical experiment flown to the moon—the drilling of two eight-foot holes for probes that take the internal temperature of the moon.

This \$12-million experiment worked just once—on Apollo-15—and showed the moon's internal temperature to be twice as high as had been predicted.

The other two times it headed for the moon the heat flow experiment was caught in accidents. On the side of the Apollo-13 spacecraft blew out on its way to the moon, and on Apollo-16 when John W. Young tripped over a cable, pulling it loose and ruining the experiment.

This time, Capt. Cernan, drilling the hole, kept warning Mr. Schmitt to "watch the cables... keep your eye on the cables."

Setting up the experiments station kept the Apollo-17 astronauts from fully describing their landing site in a box canyon surrounded by 7,000-foot-high, star-shaped mountains.

"Like Wrinkled Skin"
Capt. Cernan described a group of domed hills to the north, called the Sculptured Hills, as being "like the wrinkled skin of a very, very old man."

Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan will take samples of the Sculptured Hills tomorrow.

Their earlier descriptions of the Taurus-Littrow landing site indicated to some scientists here that it was far younger than they expected. But once the astronauts started walking, other scientists were not so sure.

The astronauts' report of no dust on landing and of large numbers of tiny craters—some just peckmarks a fraction of an

inch across—indicated the surface was fresh and unspilled.

"They landed at a relatively young place," said geologist Farouk el-Baz. "It has not been impacted and ground up. Very little dust means it is less finely ground."

He estimated the age of the dark mantle, the black dust in the area which is believed to be ash from the moon's last volcanic belches, at between 800 million and a billion years old.

But Eugene Shoemaker, chairman of the Department of Geo-

logy at California Institute of Technology, thought the dark mantle might be even younger—10 million years old or less.

While Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan cavorted on the lunar surface, astronaut Ronald E. Evans circled 16 miles up working a series of sensors designed to analyze the moon's atmosphere, probe 1-1.2 miles beneath its surface and search out hot spots.

In addition, he operated two special cameras.

All the experiments were working well.

Oldest Are Next on List

Astronauts Find Moon's Youngest Rocks

(Continued from Page 1)
their nation's sixth banner on the moon.

"Deploying that flag has got to be one of the most proud moments in my life," said Capt. Cernan. "This flag has flown in mission control since Apollo-11 (the first landing). We very proudly

deploy it on the moon to stay for as long as it can in honor of all those people who have worked so hard to put us and every crew here and to make the U.S. and mankind something different than it was."

Quickly, the spacemen learned that exploring the moon can be

a dirty business. Both fell down, and their suits, which seemed to glow ghostlike in the blinding sunlight, quickly became smeared with the clinging gray dirt.

But they were enraptured by the view of the moon, the black sky of space and the blue crescent of the earth.

"Oh, man, Jack," said Capt. Cernan, using his companion's nickname. "Just stop. You owe yourself 30 seconds to look up over the South Massif and look at the earth."

"What?" said Mr. Schmitt. "The earth?"

"Just look up there," Mr. Schmitt looked, but then joked. "Ah, you've seen our earth, you've seen them all."

Through their early chores, the astronauts hummed and sang, once joining in a duet of "The Merry, Merry Month of May."

Until mission control reminded them that this was December.

But the lunar excursion, begun as a frolic, soon turned into a contest of man against the moon.

Capt. Cernan drilled an eight-foot-long hole in the moon, using an electric drill, and then tried several times to pull the bit out for a core-bore sample.

Mission control warned him several times to slow down, saying he was building up too much heat inside his space suit. Once, he was told his heart beat was rising rapidly, and the astronaut paused.

Mr. Schmitt joined Capt. Cernan, and together they worked the cores free.

The astronauts deployed the science station, a series of instruments attached to a central power station by wires which wiggled and twisted as if alive in the low lunar gravity.

Finally, but still game, the astronauts made a short drive in the lunar rover, motoring to craters a few hundred yards away to collect samples.

The astronauts returned to Challenger at 0701 GMT after spending six hours and 55 minutes on the moon's surface. They entered the small cabin of their craft, gasping from exhaustion, covered with the black dust which they said smelled like gunpowder, but exuberant over their day's work.

"Whooee," said Capt. Cernan, as he struggled out of his grimy space suit. "The big one is out of the way."

Capt. Cernan said Mr. Schmitt gathered an estimated 20 pounds of samples on their first excursion and scientists on the ground reported that the nuclear-powered geophysical laboratory was operating as planned.

Kahane Is Fined

By Israeli Court

JERUSALEM, Dec. 12 (AP).—A magistrate's court convicted Rabbi Meir Kahane today of disturbing the peace and fined him the equivalent of \$24. He still faces an arms-smuggling charge.

It was Rabbi Kahane's first conviction since he transferred the headquarters of the militant Jewish Defense League from New York to Jerusalem in 1971.

The magistrate also fined seven youthful JDL members \$5 each on the same charge. Four others were acquitted. Rabbi Kahane was arrested Oct. 30 when he and other JDL members attempted to nail a mezuzah, a Jewish talisman, to the Damascus Gate, the main entrance to the Arab quarter of Jerusalem.

Pathet Lao Offer Peace Plan Government Reports Intern

(Continued from Page 1)

force," it does not specifically name the North Vietnamese.

All military operations, repressions, arrests and reprisals would be forbidden "in the zone provisionally controlled by the opposing party"—the Vietnamese government. It says nothing of similar restraints in the Pathet Lao zone.

The introduction of any foreign troops, advisers, weapons or war material into either the Pathet Lao or government zones would be prohibited. But replacement of worn material would be permitted on an item-by-item basis with agreement by both sides necessary.

Until nationwide elections can be held—the draft does not say when this would be—a Political Council of Coalition and a Provisional Government of National Unity would be formed within 30 days of the signing of the draft.

The political council would consist of four equal delegations representing the Pathet Lao, the Vietnamese government, the neutralist faction that supports the Pathet Lao and representatives named by King Savang Vatthana. The tripartite government would be equally divided between the Pathet Lao, the pro-Pathet Lao neutralists and the Vietnamese government.

Neutralist Issue
Prince Souvanna Phouma, the premier of Laos, considers himself the leader of the true neutralists and rejects the Pathet Lao contention that the "patriotic neutralist force" fighting on their side are the real neutralists.

Both sides would guarantee freedom of electoral choice, speech, publication, assembly and the rights of property in the two zones.

Each side would abstain from repressive acts. The Vietnamese government would have to close all refugee centers, "freeing" their inhabitants and paying them "restitution."

The draft assumes that the present Vietnamese government and National Assembly will be dissolved and that, until a new government and national assembly

are formed, the divided or will continue to be divided as it is now. The Pathet Lao: that they control

the territory of I. The capital, Vientiane, be declared a neutral zone

troubled by the "Political Council of Coalition."

The 150 sides would set a mixed commission to stop the cease-fire, assisted by international Control Commission which was set up in 1963

Geneva accord on Laos and consists of observers from Canada and Poland.

Thieu Calls For a Truce POW Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

for peace, using the American prisoners as a lever to their objectives.

"The great scheme of Communists," he said, "is the lives of a few hundred American prisoners, the state of the American people who a quick withdrawal from Vietnam as a pressure on us, to force us to surrender."

"They put the release of prisoners at an end price," he said. "With the Americans, it is total withdrawal from Vietnam, an end to the blockade of the North and the present regime."

The nine-point agreement drafted in Paris and made on Oct. 26, he said, does not refer from the proposals the ministers made for a cease-fire Sept. 11.

"We only demand that these are victims of aggression to be the victims of aggression."

"To sum up," he went on, "North Vietnamese troops withdrawn to the North. A local solution for the South be worked out by the people of the South—and only by the people of the South."

Hanoi Regiment in Cambodia Said Set to Avenge Mauling

SAIGON, Dec. 12 (AP).—A North Vietnamese regiment just inside the Cambodian border was preparing to attack South Vietnamese positions today to avenge the mauling of a North Vietnamese battalion in retreat, government military sources said.

A South Vietnamese infantry regiment and an armored personnel carrier squadron headed toward the Cambodian border to meet the threat of the new attack, the sources said.

During the five hours of intense fighting yesterday, the sources said, the North Vietnamese battalion lost more than 100 killed. Government casualties were reported as three wounded.

The remnants of the battalion were fleeing through jungle country today back to the Parrot's Beak region of Cambodia, harassed by air strikes, artillery rounds and ground troops.

A North Vietnamese soldier who defected Sunday night tipped off the South Vietnamese to the presence of the North Vietnamese battalion miles south of the province capital of Tay Ninh, 50 miles northwest of Saigon.

B-52 Strikes
In the air war, U.S. B-52s pounded troop concentrations and supply dumps on the coast just north of the Demilitarized Zone for the sixth straight day. Six missions of up to three planes each hit a target 41 miles south-east of Dong Hoi.

During the 24-hour period ending at noon today, the U.S. command said 13 B-52 missions were launched against North Vietnam and 19 in South Vietnam—11 in northernmost Quang Tri province and five to 32 miles northeast of Saigon.

The council—which is a potential future UN action in South-West Africa—currently has 11 members of them from among the 14 nations of the UN.

Its chairman is Ambassador Ouma Okoy. Mr. Waldheim said that the Soviet Union agreed to the council, and that France and the United States fused on grounds that it not vote for the establishment of the council five years ago.

Western European members the council, Mr. Waldheim said.

Truman Is Better

But Remains in Serious Condition

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12 (AP).—Former President Harry S. Truman, 88, hospitalized for a week with congestion of the lungs and related complications, showed improvement today, doctors said, but remained in serious condition.

A hospital spokesman said Mr. Truman's pulse, blood pressure and temperature—described as "somewhat unstable"—during the night—improved during the day.

At mid-afternoon the former president's pulse was 88, blood pressure 130-80 and temperature 99, levels that the hospital said were within Mr. Truman's normal limits.

John Drees, Research Hospital and Medical Center spokesman, said in response to a question that it was difficult to characterize Mr. Truman's condition as stable, slipping or gaining.

Metropolitan-area streets were ice-coated today, and Mr. Drees said Mr. Truman's wife, Mrs. Bess, 87, and daughter, Margaret Truman Daniel, did not visit the hospital.

Doctors have said Mr. Truman's condition is expected to be listed as serious for an indefinite time.

WEATHER

ALBANY	14	87	Cloud
ALBUQUERQUE	14	87	Cloud
ANCHORAGE	14	87	Cloud
ATLANTA	14	87	Cloud
BALTIMORE	14	87	Cloud
BIRMINGHAM	14	87	Cloud
BOSTON	14	87	Cloud
BUFFALO	14	87	Cloud
CHICAGO	14	87	Cloud
CINCINNATI	14	87	Cloud
CLEVELAND	14	87	Cloud
DALLAS	14	87	Cloud
DENVER	14	87	Cloud
DETROIT	14	87	Cloud
EL PASO	14	87	Cloud
HOUSTON	14	87	Cloud
INDIANAPOLIS	14	87	Cloud
KANSAS CITY	14	87	Cloud
LAKE CHARLES	14	87	Cloud
LOS ANGELES	14	87	Cloud
MEMPHIS	14	87	Cloud
MILWAUKEE	14	87	Cloud
MINNEAPOLIS	14	87	Cloud
MOBILE	14	87	Cloud
MONTREAL	14	87	Cloud
MURKIN	14	87	Cloud
NASHVILLE	14	87	Cloud
NEW ORLEANS	14	87	Cloud
NEW YORK	14	87	Cloud
OKLAHOMA CITY	14	87	Cloud
OMAHA	14	87	Cloud
PHILADELPHIA	14	87	Cloud
PITTSBURGH	14	87	Cloud
RICHMOND	14	87	Cloud
SAN ANTONIO	14	87	Cloud
SAN FRANCISCO	14	87	Cloud
SARASOTA	14	87	Cloud
SEATTLE	14	87	Cloud
SIOUX FALLS	14	87	Cloud
SPRINGFIELD	14	87	Cloud
ST. LOUIS	14	87	Cloud
TAMPA	14	87	Cloud
TULSA	14	87	Cloud
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YAKIMA	14	87	Cloud

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Women's Groups Call on Nixon Name Women to Top Posts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—A coalition of women's groups pressed President Nixon to name women to top posts in his second administration.

Orders F-14s, Balks

George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI).—The stage for a fight with one of its actors by announcing that it had told Grumman Corp. to deliver F-14 fighter planes at a price that it said was \$168 million each, in the contract, has delivered any more to the Navy.

Mr. Wilson said that the Navy's request for 48 more "invalid and unenforceable" contracts, he said, was a "disgrace" and that the Navy should be "forced" to pay for the planes.

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to give top priority to appointing women as assistant or under secretaries in each department.

They requested also meeting with the President to discuss lack of women appointees so far in the administration's reorganization, but have not yet received a response.

A 10-member delegation from the National Federation of Business and Professional Women met last weekend with presidential assistant Frederic Malek, who is a top-level talent recruiter, to express concern over the lack of female appointments to high-level posts.

Mr. Malek was quoted by the BPW group as saying that women are "being considered" and there were a lot of things in the works that could not be announced.

Rep. Margaret Heckler, R., Mass., also issued a statement saying: "I am extremely disappointed that the President has not yet named a woman to the cabinet or a comparable government position in structuring his second administration.... That he has not so far done so, I believe, deprives the country of an enormous resource it can ill afford to do without."

Women's groups, including the National Women's Political Caucus, have reminded the White House that the Republican platform adopted this summer in Miami Beach pledged the party to "work toward... appointment of women to highest level positions in the federal government, including the cabinet and the Supreme Court."

So far, in all of Mr. Nixon's second-term appointments, only one woman has been named. She is Jewel Lofgren, a black Chicago lawyer who is expected to take over as a deputy to the U.S. Solicitor General after this season of the Supreme Court ends next June.

No Promise Made

When presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler recently was asked about the GOP platform promise, he said there was no promise of such an appointment and he added: "I do not believe any platform would commit a President to such a step."

He said that the Nixon administration has appointed women to positions of far greater responsibility than has been the case in past administrations.

While Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower had women in cabinet posts, Mr. Nixon has not.

Mr. Ziegler said that "we will continue to seek and continue to hire qualified blacks and qualified individuals of other minority groups." But he added: "We absolutely will not, however, appoint people for the purpose of tokenism.... No one benefits from that."

The body was identified by Spanish police as that of Vladimir Kazan-Komarek, a Czech-born American citizen who was seized by the Czechoslovak secret police in October, 1968, when a Soviet airliner made an unscheduled stop in Prague.

He was charged with high treason and espionage and then, after considerable diplomatic pressure by the United States, he was convicted by a court of espionage and was expelled from the country.

The details of Mr. Kazan-Komarek's death are still trickling into the State Department from its consulate in Seville. From all the information obtained thus far, however, it does not appear to department officials—or to the Spanish police—that Mr. Kazan-Komarek was the victim of a cloak-and-dagger murder.

Natural Death

The judgment of the Spanish police, supported by a finding of a court in Marbella last month, was that he died "a natural death" due to unknown reasons. The police reported that the body showed "no signs of violence."

The body was so badly decomposed, according to Spanish police, that the cause of death as well as identity was difficult to establish. The basis of identification was papers in a billfold next to the body bearing the name of a Vladimir Kazan-Komarek and a key fitting his apartment door.

The body was discovered on Sept. 7 in a hillside gully on a farm outside Estepona, a small Spanish town on the Mediterranean coast where Mr. Kazan-Komarek had been living since November, 1971. The estimate of the Spanish police, who had the body buried after a perfunctory autopsy in a cemetery in Estepona, was that death had occurred two months earlier.

Some major details of his death



FAMILIAR FACE IN THE CROWD—Sporting a pair of cowboy boots, former President Lyndon Johnson and his wife Lady Bird listen to keynote address at opening of the civil rights symposium at the Lyndon Johnson Library in Austin, Texas, Monday. Speech was given by former U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Author of Book on Bormann Is Sued by an Alleged Source

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (UPI).—A man described as an actor and amateur writer yesterday filed a \$1-million suit against Ladislav Farago, author of a series of newspaper articles that asserted that Nazi leader Martin Bormann was alive in South America.

The suit filed by Stuart Dillon, of New York, charged that Mr. Farago reneged on a contract to pay for information leading to the widely publicized series, which was based on Mr. Farago's forthcoming book about the postwar fate of some top Nazis.

In the suit, filed in Manhattan Supreme Court, Mr. Dillon charged that Mr. Farago backed down on a written agreement to pay for the initial information that was said to prove Bormann was alive.

Mr. Dillon said Mr. Farago—in a written agreement signed last Jan. 27—agreed to pay him 10 percent of all proceeds from Bormann or other publications on Bormann.

Mr. Farago, who was not available for comment, has 30 days to respond in court to Mr. Dillon's charges.

Skull Not Bormann's

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Examination of a skull police had thought might have belonged to Bormann showed it to be someone else's, a police spokesman said here today.

He made the statement after police dental technicians compared Bormann's dental records, which were sent here from West Germany, with teeth in the skull which was found in a railway yard.

The skull, with gold teeth of the sort Bormann was said to have had, was uncovered Friday by workers laying a cable near the wall on the East-West Berlin border.

Witnesses testified after the war that Bormann was buried in the railway yard after he was killed trying to break through the Russian ring around the chancellery bunker where Hitler killed himself on April 30, 1945.

During Mr. Kazan-Komarek's trial early in 1967, the charge that he had been an American intelligence agent was quickly dropped by the Czechoslovak authorities, and, instead, it was suggested that he had been linked to a French intelligence organization that was never identified.

After his release, he said that the charges against him had been partly true, that he had helped people escape from Czechoslovakia and that he believed he had been working for "French intelligence."

Several years ago, he severed his relationship with Edward Travel Service and, in October, 1971, he went to Europe, leaving his wife and five children at their home in Wellesley, Mass.

He appeared in the town of Estepona, on the Mediterranean coast near Gibraltar, in November, 1971, where he set up quarters alone in a small flat.

June 5, the U.S. Consulate in Seville was informed by Samuel Berman, an American living in Estepona, that Mr. Kazan-Komarek had been missing since May 11. About that time, Mr. Kazan-Komarek had been scheduled to make a trip to the United States with Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Duncan, a Canadian couple living in Estepona.

The consulate discounted the missing-persons report filed by Mr. Berman after it was informed by the Spanish police that Mr. Kazan-Komarek had been seen during the first week of June.

For reasons the State Department cannot explain, the consulate also did not report the discovery of the body by the Spanish police in September. It was only after the Duncan wrote to Mrs. Kazan-Komarek at this end of October that the State Department learned of the death.

In interviews with State Department representatives, the Duncan expressed some doubt that the body was that of Mr. Kazan-Komarek.

They also ruled out any theory of suicide.

State Department officials said there was no indication that Mr. Kazan-Komarek might still have been involved in intelligence work. They insisted that he had not been employed by any U.S. intelligence agency.

U.S., Prague Want Better Ties Quickly

Four Years After
Soviet Intervention

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI).—The United States and Czechoslovakia are seeking a rapid improvement in their relations as part of President Nixon's pattern of détente in Europe.

Contacts between the two countries were virtually suspended four years ago after Soviet troops deposed the liberal government of Alexander Dubcek. High officials of both countries now say that formal talks on a new consular convention will begin "very soon" and will be followed by negotiations on scientific and cultural exchanges as well as efforts to resolve some financial issues.

There have been repeated overtures by Czechoslovakia to normalize relations and to end Washington's ostracism of the government of Gustav Husak, who succeeded Mr. Dubcek as party leader. Prague is said to view improvement of its relations with Washington not only as a way to gain access to U.S. technology but also as a gesture that would legitimize the Husak leadership.

Harsh Treatment

During the cold war of the 1960s, Washington treated Czechoslovakia perhaps more harshly than any other Soviet-bloc country except East Germany. Even during the 1960s, when Mr. Dubcek and his reformist supporters were trying to establish "socialism with a human face," the United States was unwilling to make any dramatic gesture of conciliation toward Prague for fear of provoking an adverse reaction in Moscow.

The first push toward a new relationship occurred in September when Secretary of State William P. Rogers met with the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Bohuslav Chmuppek, at the United Nations. Taking advantage of the new climate in East-West relations that followed Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow in May, the Czechoslovaks expressed readiness to open negotiations on all outstanding issues, including the settlement of American financial claims against Prague.

That meeting was followed by informal discussions and conciliatory gestures. Perhaps the most significant such gesture was the visit to Prague two weeks ago by 11 U.S. senators, an event that received much publicity in Czechoslovakia.

The senators talked with Mr. Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal, President Ludvik Svoboda and party secretary Vasil Bilak, a clear sign that the entire leadership favored rapprochement with Washington. It was the first time that Mr. Husak had met with U.S. officials.

The Czechoslovaks have reportedly expressed keen interest in getting "most-favored-nation" tariff status from Washington and in obtaining Export-Import Bank credits to buy advanced U.S. goods.

American officials stress that discussion on these matters must await a settlement of financial issues between the two countries. The United States says it is owed about \$73 million. Prague, on the other hand, wants to obtain 18.7 tons of Czechoslovak gold taken by the Germans in World War II and now in U.S. custody.

Dallas Oilman
Named Deputy
Defense Chief

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—William P. Clements Jr., a Dallas oilman, was named by President Nixon today as deputy secretary of defense.

The White House also announced that several other officials had resigned and that J. Phil Campbell, a former Georgia dairy farmer and congressman, was remaining as under secretary of agriculture.

Mr. Clements, 55, chairman of the board of Secon, Inc., of Dallas, formerly known as the South-eastern Drilling Co., would succeed Kenneth Rush, who is leaving the Pentagon post to become deputy secretary of state.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that Mr. Clements was a highly successful businessman and that President Nixon believes his "strong management and executive ability and knowledge of national security affairs" would make him a valuable member of the second-term team.

Mr. Ziegler did not elaborate on Mr. Clements's national security affairs background.

Rickenbacker Gains

MIAMI, Dec. 12 (AP).—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, 82, the World War I flying ace, is reported steadily improving at Memorial Hospital, where he is recovering from a stroke he suffered Oct. 11. "He's an amazing man," said Dr. John H. Rickenbacker, reporting that Mr. Rickenbacker had been taken off the critical list.



SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND—The urge to discover what was under the flowing robe of Archbishop Timothy Manning of Los Angeles proved too great for a small boy to overcome. His impulsive action interrupted the archbishop as he spoke to 200 preschool children during a Christmas party over the weekend at an orphanage.

Gaullist Party, 5 Men Injured Before Guards Allies Choose Quell a Battle in Belfast Jail

PARIS, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—The ruling French Gaullist party and its allies today took a first big step toward the general elections, expected in February or March, by choosing a common list of candidates loyal to President Georges Pompidou to do battle with the opposition Socialist-Communist front.

The three groups in the government majority—the dominant Gaullist Union of Democrats for the Republic, the Independent Republicans and the pro-government centrist—announced that they had agreed to put up common candidates for each of 431 National Assembly seats.

The agreement on common candidates for the 49-seat assembly, which means there will be a minimum of pre-election squabbling within majority ranks, came as a fillip for Gaullist morale at a time when the UDR's popularity appeared to be slipping seriously.

An opinion poll this week showed 45 percent of the electorate supported the new Socialist-Communist alliance, while only 38 percent said they would vote for the present government in the first round of balloting.

Pompidou's Role

Candidates for the majority will campaign under the new coalition banner "Union of Progressive Republicans in Support of the President."

The list suggests that Mr. Pompidou will play a major role in confronting the election threat from the Socialists and Communists, even though he does not have to stand for re-election as president until 1975.

The leaders of the three major parties announced at a press conference that they would contest 481 of the 490 seats. Apart from the 431 constituencies where they would put up a common candidate, they would have "primary" elections in 50 constituencies to decide which majority-party candidate should carry the flag.

UDR secretary-general Alain Peyrue said the selection of candidates showed the majority "united in acts as well as words."

For the Independent Republicans, secretary-general Michel Poniatowski said the election union had one essential aim, "that is support for the president's actions in face of the danger from the Marxist front."

The selection of candidates was announced on the eve of tomorrow's opening of the French Communist party's 20th congress, which will be dominated by preparations for the coming elections.

The list of majority candidates showed a small influx of youth, but few Gaullists now serving in the National Assembly were dropped against their wishes.

France Charges
3 Executives in
Talc Baby Deaths

PARIS, Dec. 12 (UPI).—The managing directors of two French companies have been charged with involvement in the death of a number of babies after the mothers dusted them with a French talcum powder, judicial authorities announced today.

They said that Paul Berty, managing director of the Morhange company, which sells the talc "Bébé" and Paul Maillard, who heads the Seikon company, which produced the talc for Morhange, had been charged.

The authorities said a third man, a Seikon official who has not been named, had been charged with the same offense.

Altogether, 41 babies are believed to have died in France because of application of the talc powder, which by mistake contained too much of the chemical hexachlorophene.

The government has since banned the use of hexachlorophene in all hygiene products.

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Argentine
Kidnapping
BRES, Dec. 12 (AP).—The police today about the kidnapping of a young Argentine girl, this year's winner of the Vesty prize, a British consular officer driving to a golf course. The girl had been kidnapped by common criminals.

love sunny, spectacular

Step Toward Irish Unity

By a majority of more than five to one, the voters of the Irish Republic have built a modest first section of a framework in which the reunification of Ireland might one day become possible. They have repealed a section of their 1937 constitution that conferred a "special position" on the Roman Catholic Church, to which 95 percent of the citizens of the Republic belong.

It is a modest step because the clause had no legal standing and because the referendum's outcome had been practically guaranteed by the united support for repeal by the three major political parties as well as by a stance of benevolent neutrality by Cardinal Conway, Catholic primate of all Ireland. In these circumstances, Irish leaders were disappointed that less than 50 percent of the electorate bothered to vote.

Yet the repeal was part of the package insisted on by those among the million Protestants of Northern Ireland willing to contemplate reunification if given proof that

the Republic would shed its theocratic trappings and outdated laws inspired by religious doctrine. Abolition of the "special position" is evidence that Premier Lynch is serious about helping gradually to build "a new Ireland," rather than simply hoping for an eventual takeover of Northern Ireland by the Republic.

Mr. Lynch is justified in saying that the Republic has voted for "peace and reconciliation." He can hasten both goals if he now proceeds systematically with other needed reforms, such as legalizing contraception and lifting the ban on adoption for married partners of different religions. Further down the road, but equally important in creating a climate for unity, is the legalizing of divorce.

It would be unfortunate for progress toward peace in Northern Ireland if Mr. Lynch used the light turnout on the referendum as an excuse to stall on these necessary additional advances.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Floating Oceanic Crap Game

The time is long past when each nation would decide for itself how it would use the waters and the resources of the world's seas. With growing pressure and competition for minerals on the seabed and fish in the water, with the advance of the special technologies allowing such resources to be exploited, with more nations putting more ships of different sorts to sea, with the tendency of all nations, even small and land-locked ones, to claim certain ocean rights—with all of this, it has become essential that nations try to agree on how to work out these extremely significant and complex issues. Failure to do so could lead to much economic loss and inefficiency, and to political conflicts on a scale making Iceland's "cod war" with Britain or Ecuador's snatches of American tuna boats seem like trivial skirmishes.

This is the importance of the United Nations' decision to move on with the long-mooted project of a world conference on the law of the sea. Necessarily a project requiring deep preparation, it will open next November and get down to substance in 1974. Since the issues are vital to the economic livelihood and political interest of so many nations—that is, they are issues subject to continual change—what is likely is that the conference will be not just one big meeting to wrap up one big package but the forerunner for a kind of permanent floating crap game of the seas. For instance, the seabed resources pie will not be cut once and for all at the conference, but the conference ought to set up rules to guide how the pie will be cut, and recruit—indeed, how it will be "bak-

ed"—as time and technology go on. For another instance, every sensible nation should want to set up a procedure or mechanism by which the total fish supply can be adequately conserved as well as fairly exploited.

A conference on law of the seas sounds technical but of course it will be as fully political as any other forum in which nations meet to advance their vital national interests. There are some signs that the rivalry of the great powers or the traditional maritime powers may not be so central as the developing tension between the world's haves and have-nots. The conference may sharpen such differences. This could alarm some Americans, though it should not. The way to avoid "politics" is to avoid the real problems which are the stuff of politics. But to avoid the problems—of fisheries jurisdiction, the continental shelf, the deep seabed, pollution, research and transit—is impossible and self-denying.

It should be set down as a genuine achievement of the United Nations that, as with its conference earlier this year on the environment, a major basket of "new" problems has been identified and accepted as essential to deal with collectively and over the long haul. This is reassuring—if tardy—evidence that the international community is coming to realize its increasing interdependence and getting itself into a better position to set up the forums and institutions in which this condition can be made to work for the benefit of man.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

R.I.P.—Life

Life is dead, victim of competition from TV and of the murderous pressure of skyrocketing production and distribution costs that killed Look magazine only 15 months ago. Ironically, Henry R. Luce's pioneering venture in photo-journalism will close its 36-year career with a year-end double issue on the joys of Christmas, a lugubrious going-away remembrance for the hundreds of talented editors, photographers and other staff members jolted onto the idle list.

The advent of television created enormous competitive hurdles for Life, both in its mission as an eyewitness to great events and in the inter-media battle for advertising dollars. The cost squeeze obliged Life to drive away 3 million of the 8.5 million readers it had only two years ago. The circulation total might well have climbed higher still had the prohibitive expense of operating, even at higher subscription prices, not forced Life to apply an ax to its list.

The starkness of its combat photographs, from the Spanish civil war through Vietnam,

provided some of Life's most memorable pages. The magazine showed courage in investigative reporting on corruption in government and labor and in breaking down social taboos, as with its "Birth of a Baby" pictures. Many of its issues opened up imaginative new vistas in science, art, religion and current history to millions of Americans.

The final shove into the grave came from the prospect of a staggering 170 percent rise in postal rates over the next five years. The U.S. Postal Service stubbornly went forward with these increases in the face of repeated warnings by Life and others of their lethal potential. The rapid growth of the casualty list in both newspapers and magazines represents a menacing trend in a democracy that prides itself on an informed and aware citizenry. It is a trend that will not be reversed unless all factors involved in communications cooperate in checking the runaway spiral of costs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

After the Japanese Elections

Mr. Tanaka has gone on record with a promise to ease the problems of overcrowding and pollution along Japan's Pacific coast by a policy of regional development which would redistribute industry in the more thinly populated parts of the country. His re-election constitutes a mandate to implement this policy, even if the campaign itself produced no very sensible discussions of the issues involved. Yet while Mr. Tanaka is probably better placed than some of his predecessors to make sweeping changes in Japan's traditional economic policies, it does not follow that he will be able to realize his new de-

velopment strategy. If he falls, the liberal Democrats may yet prove to be vulnerable. —From the Financial Times (London).

Mr. Tanaka will have to show the country what he actually intends to do by way of implementing the domestic program on which he was elected. The left can be expected to exploit any rural discontents caused by his policy of dispersing industry. Nevertheless the result of the election as a whole should leave him in a reasonable position to implement his general anti-pollution, social and environmental policies. So, at least, we must hope. —From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 13, 1897

LONDON—The demands formulated by Germany on China, which include the cession of a part in Chinese waters, to be used as a coaling station, is exciting more interest in political circles in London than would appear on the surface. Politicians are on the alert, and every new phase of Germany's militant diplomacy in the Far East is being watched very closely. On Friday last there was what one official described as a run on maps giving the locality of the Samsah inlet.

Fifty Years Ago

December 13, 1922

WASHINGTON—The Navy Appropriations Bill, which will be reported to the House tomorrow, will contain provisions for a navy of 86,000 men and will provide for expediting and increasing ship construction. However, the bill will not permit the country to have a navy equal to Great Britain, either in number of men, type of ships or number of ships. This action means that the bill may fail, because there will be a determined fight by advocates of an adequate navy to increase the appropriations.



'Four Hundred Years of Oppression? Man, I Just Got Here.'

The New Look in Ireland

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Jack Lynch, the spry, athletic, tan-skinned premier of the Irish Republic, has confounded those critics who called him too weak and easy-going by now giving Dublin the most vibrant display of political leadership it has seen in years.

In swift succession his government has cracked down on both branches of the Irish Republican Army, the Marxist officials and the Provisionals who are shedding most of the blood in Ulster; arrested Sean MacStiofain, the Provisional's chief of staff; fired the governing board of the state radio and television; arrested 66 people who demonstrated against Lynch's actions; rammed through a law enabling him to lock up anyone suspected of conspiratorial activities; and passed a referendum terminating the "special position" of the Catholic Church.

This is the most electrifying show of dynamism anyone has seen in the Republic since it was created half a century ago. Nobody expected it of the mild, soft-spoken bachelor from Cork whose tenure of office had appeared to be marked by indecision while urban guerrilla warfare raged through neighboring, British-run Ulster.

Talks Good Sense

Lynch has always talked good sense but in the past he didn't give the impression of sufficient toughness to follow his own advice. The last time I talked with him (July 10, 1972) he said he opposed efforts to settle the Irish partition question by force, adding: "Even if we were strong enough to do this, we wouldn't want 1 million Ulster Protestants thrown in with us if they hadn't given their consent."

He also said he favored a secular constitution, birth control, non-sectarian schools and divorce for those who wished it (mainly the small Protestant minority) and, though the IRA was illegal, thought it hard to obtain evidence to convict its members. Now, with surprising speed and audacity, he has moved on all fronts to demonstrate the power of his convictions.

Ireland's legal structure has long been regarded as anomalous in a modern world and this became even more striking when the Republic was admitted to the European community. The Catholic Church had a favored constitutional status (now eliminated).

Divorce and birth control are still legally banned. Childless marriages of mixed religions are prevented from adopting children. Doctors can only prescribe the pill for noncontraceptive purposes and its manufacture and import are outlawed.

Outdated Concepts

These outdated concepts encouraged passionate opposition by Ulster's Protestant majority to any thought of union with the South. But the reform and modernization process Lynch has begun will, in the long run, take a lot of steam out of this northern opinion. At the same time Lynch's actions indicate not only that the mass of southerners opposes violent action to end partition but perhaps is not vitally concerned about unification at all.

This change in mood, so shrewdly perceived by Lynch, has undoubtedly facilitated his dramatic reform movement. The IRA is faced by tough action under the new amendment to the Of-

fenses Against the State Act, a law which would be regarded as dictatorial in any less deeply democratic nation.

And the MacStiofain hunger strike, which might have touched off a revolution a generation ago, has continued with remarkably few manifestations of support.

The IRA Officials are far more extremist than MacStiofain's Provisionals because they want to see all Ireland turned into a Marxist state. But the Officials have refrained from meddling about in Ulster street warfare and sneer at the "emotionalism" of the Provisionals who, they say, are merely unmoderated characters out of Sean O'Casey.

Political Stability

The apparent ease with which Lynch has acted confirms a political stability in Ireland that few people abroad suspected. Although Cuba, China and Libya contributed funds and arms to the IRA and some of its leaders received special training from Cyprus guerrillas, its strength in the South is certainly less than indicated by the violence of its actions in the North.

What Lynch has done won't have any impact on Irish unity for years to come but it will have ultimate impact because he has set the Republic along the road to modernity. This in itself is a good thing for the South and makes Ireland increasingly a "European" land in political as well as in the legal and economic sense of Common Market membership.

It was high time that something be done but the rapidity of his pace indicates Lynch is determined to make up for lost years.

Relativity without writing down equations, but I would like to comment on the problem of two observers, A and B, moving with respect to each other, and their clocks. Even without a course in physics, the general reader can see that, as B recedes into the distance with his clock, the time that observer A sees on B's clock will be behind the time that he sees on his own, because of the time that light takes to come from B. In other words, the image that A sees actually left B's clock at an earlier time and so carries the information of an earlier time. This time lag will be very small for normally attainable speeds, but becomes larger if B's speed is nearer the speed of light (186,000 feet per second), and just these effects are the subject of the Special Theory of Relativity. The time lag becomes larger as B recedes, so A sees B's clock falling behind his own. Of course B also sees A's clock falling behind his own. If they do not think about the reasons behind this observation, each observer will conclude that the other's clock loses time.

So far, this is the picture presented in your article, and we can all see that it is correct. Each observer sees that the other's clock is slow, which cannot be true. However, as your article presents it, Prof. Dingle would have us decide who is right. Clearly both are wrong. They have to make a correction for the travel time of light.

If they do this, using a formula from the Special Theory of Relativity, each will conclude that the other's clock is identical to his own, which is as it must be because in Einstein's time this was not an experiment which had been carried out, but a calculation on two clocks which were assumed to be identical at the outset. So again we do not have to decide who is right, now they both are.

Prof. Dingle, in his papers, has presented more complicated arguments against relativity. I do not believe them to be correct, but I am willing to see them argued. However I do not believe that society is well served by presenting oversimplified arguments in a forum where they are not answered.

PAUL J. KELLOGG,
Prof. of Physics,
University of Minnesota,
Paris.

Final Victory

Anthony Lewis in his article, "In the Way of Peace" (Herald Tribune, Dec. 3-5), seems not to see the forest for the trees. It is not, as he observes, that in ending U.S. participation in the war in Vietnam, Nixon would just "differ with Nguyen Van Thieu." He would, in that event, be exposing all those in South Vietnam who have opposed Communism to genocide. This has always been our dilemma in Vietnam and I believe Nixon will, in the end, face up to our responsibility there until final victory.

HARRISON LEWIS,
Madison, Maine.

Robert G. Kaiser

From Moscow:

Native talent, iron discipline and an enormous expenditure of resources gave Russia the greatest scientific victory of the age—the first Sputnik, in 1957... But it did not produce the revolution it foretold.

MOSCOW—An Englishman has made a perfect, life-size and lifelike metal flea—admittedly a brilliant achievement. Russian science is baffled as to how to respond. Finally, a Russian devised tiny metal shoes that fit on the flea's feet. Also a great achievement, but of course, wearing metal shoes, the flea could not jump.

Thus did Nikolai Leskov, a 19th-century Russian writer, satirize his countrymen's technological skills. Russians have never had a great talent for technology; they have been better copiers than innovators.

Not that they are incapable of mastering technology. They built the first successful intercontinental rockets, put the first man in space and much more. But, as Apollo-17 again reminds, they have not been able to stay with the leaders. Despite all its scientific achievements, the Soviet Union is a second or even a third-rate technological power.

The Russians' failure to put men on the moon is often attributed to a decision not to spend that much money just to beat the Americans. The argument is plausible, but not likely. The Russians showed no reluctance to spend in the early years of the space race, when they were ahead of the Americans. They dropped out after they dropped behind.

Perhaps the enormous expense of the race contributed to their decision, but it is hard to imagine people as competitive and proud as the Soviet leaders giving up such a glamorous quest purely on the basis of cost analysis.

There is also independent evidence that the Soviet space program went awry after its early success. Development of both rockets and capsules fell behind the Americans. Unsuccessful launches and accidents further hindered progress. The computers, miniaturization, moon-landing craft and other crucial stages of the Apollo program have apparently not yet been duplicated here.

Generalizing is risky because Soviet military and space science are so secret, but it is tempting to regard the race to the moon as a parable of the Soviet Union's struggles with modern technology.

Backward Country

That the Russians were in the race at all is a tribute to their talents. Historically they had no business in the technological front rank of world powers. This has always been a backward country; what modern industry it had before the 1930s was largely imported from Western Europe.

By dint of sheer effort during the 30 years after Stalin first mobilized the Soviet Union in 1928, Russia jumped ahead of itself. Native talent, iron discipline and an enormous expenditure of resources gave the Russians the greatest scientific victory of the age—the first Sputnik, in 1957.

It was enough to terrify the West and compel a scientific mobilization in America, but that first earth satellite did not produce the revolution it foretold. It did mark Soviet maturity as a real power, and the beginning of the missile age. But it did not put the Soviet Union ahead of the world in science or technology.

Fifteen years later, the Russians are far behind America, Japan and Western Europe, by their own tacit admission. Soviet space scientists are delighted that they now have a chance to share America's success through the joint Soviet-U.S. space flight scheduled for 1975.

The time factor about what happened to the Soviet manned space program may never be known. Other technological shortcomings in this society are less cosmic but more obvious.

The Russians' new jet-airplane, the Tu-144, is a good example. The plane is similar to Boeing's 727, a general purpose, medium-range jetliner. It first flew in October, 1968. Three and a half years later it carried passengers for the first time—in February of this year. Since then less than two dozen of the

planes have entered service, according to Western airline officials, though it was long scheduled to take over dozens of domestic and international routes for Aeroflot, the Soviet airline.

The Boeing 727, by comparison, first flew in February, 1953. Lines were using the plane by end of the same year.

The Tu-144's "automatic" only works when the plane is cruising. The craft is extremely heavy and, by Western standards, uneconomical to operate. It measures up to previous Soviet models, it will be a reliable, a viable aircraft, but it will be markedly inferior to British or American planes.

Soviet computers provide other examples. According to Western experts this country has better than mathematics working computer problems, but it theories don't appear in a client, mass-produced computer. According to experts at the R Corp., all Soviet computers are virtually custom-made. A machine intended to give Soviet Union a third-generation computing power is way behind schedule and apparently not in service though it has been superseded by advances in the West.

In the past, Soviet computers have been fabled regularly poor quality paper and punch cards, not to mention more serious technical difficulties.

The problem, as these examples suggest, is translating admitted ideas into products. The Russians have shown scant talent for this. Even foreigners who have the right to copy Soviet inventions often find the products before selling it. Thus an American bought the technical for a truly inventive Soviet device for stapling surgical incisions (instead of sewing them). The company then redesigned the device, and says it is now a standard better than the Russian original—though based on the identical idea.

The Russians' shortcoming in translating ideas into products is a major reason why their scientific and technological progress is so slow. It is a problem that is not unique to the Soviet Union. It is a problem that is common to many countries.

What about the Russians' sophisticated missiles and space technology? This society has developed a technology of a different kind. It is a technology of the future. It is a technology that is not yet in the hands of the people. It is a technology that is not yet in the hands of the people.

The question is inevitable: Can the Russians live up to their own promises? Can they live up to their own promises? Can they live up to their own promises?

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Obituaries

Harvey Swados Dead at 52;
U.S. Novelist, Social Critic

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT).—Harvey Swados, 52, a novelist and social critic who depicted the struggles of American life and strayed little attempts to escape entrapment, died yesterday of a brain hemorrhage in Holyoke (Mass.) Hospital.

In both fiction and nonfiction,

Mr. Swados dealt with the social disappointments and ideals in recent decades in the United States.

Whether he was describing the agonizing boredom of work on an assembly line, the groping for an unattainable ideal, or the fading of the dreams of youth, Mr. Swados often moved his readers.

Even critics who found his prose flawed were often moved by Mr. Swados' work. For example, in reviewing Mr. Swados' 1970 novel, "Standing Fast," John Leonard wrote in The New York Times:

"The narrative machinery creaks; the prose is flat; the conversation is cliché-ridden; the love scenes are embarrassing; the resolutions arrive with a clumsy sort of inevitability and yet—'Standing Fast' breaks the heart."

15-Year Span
The subject of the 656-page panoramic novel was, in a way, America itself, from the Hitler-Stalin pact of 1939 to the assassination of John F. Kennedy in 1963.

Mr. Swados wrote of a handful of U.S. radicals, over that quarter of a century, beginning with their association in a Trotskyite faction pursuing a "dream of saving the world." In the book, they labored to recruit a militant working class from the growing defense industry of World War II, but gained little more for their efforts than another's fellowship.

After youthful radicalism, they gradually made their accommodations with the system, forced by concerns stemming from marriage, family and children.

In the novel "False Coin," published in 1960, Mr. Swados depicted a group of sociologists, composers, writers and producers who were engaged in a grandiose scheme to create "a new kind of art, communally produced without commercial pressures, for a new kind of audience."

Anything but Harmonious
But life at Harmony Farm, the scene of the project, is anything but harmonious. The artists become more concerned with their personal problems than with the project, and the project's sponsors, despite their idealistic words, exert pressure upon the artists.

Mr. Swados' first novel was "Out Went the Candle" in 1955. The story of a World War II profiteer and his family, it was described by a reviewer as "full of faults in construction and emphasis [and] rich in windy vaporing." But the reviewer also found it "a foray against cant and humbug" and a book that "brings us home some truths about the world's human and inhuman comedy."

Mr. Swados also wrote books of short stories and numerous magazine articles. He taught fiction and nonfiction writing at Sarah Lawrence College and, since 1970, was professor of creative writing and literature at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

George V. Holton

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT).—George V. Holton, 82, a former chairman of the Mobil Oil Corporation and president of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, died Sunday of heart failure at Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital in Hanover, N.H.

Semen I. Kirsanov

MOSCOW, Dec. 12 (UPI).—The Writers' Union today announced the death of Russian poet Semen I. Kirsanov, 68, a member of its board since 1959.

Mr. Kirsanov, born in Odessa, first had his poems published in 1923. Among his best-known works are "Sky Above the Motherland" and "Seven Days of the Week." In recent years, he authored several books of lyrical poems, Tass said.

Troops Clear Streets
In Paris Garbage Strike

PARIS, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—Soldiers worked for the second straight day today to clear mounds of rubbish from Paris streets and sidewalks. Garbage collectors have been on strike for six days.

When the soldiers were finally called in yesterday, an estimated 11,500 tons of trash were piled up. Up to 3,000 tons are added each day. Many parts of Paris which have yet to receive a visit by the troops are choked with the full six days' refuse.

DEATH NOTICE

Mme. Roger Brunschwig, M. Jean Chénard, M. André Chénard regret to announce the death of Reserve Colonel Roger BRUNSCHWIG, "Président de l'Association des Anciens de la Face," "Grand Croix de la Légion d'Honneur," "Grand Croix de la Légion d'Honneur," "Croix de Guerre" 1914-1918, "Croix de Guerre" 1939-1945, deceased in New York, December 7, 1973. Services will be held in Paris, Monday, December 10, at 10.30 a.m. in the Church of St. Louis des Français, 118 Avenue de France, 75007 Paris.

We have heard with deep regret of the death of Reserve Colonel Roger BRUNSCHWIG, "Président de l'Association des Anciens de la Face," "Grand Croix de la Légion d'Honneur," "Grand Croix de la Légion d'Honneur," "Croix de Guerre" 1914-1918, "Croix de Guerre" 1939-1945, deceased in New York, December 7, 1973. Services will be held in Paris, Monday, December 10, at 10.30 a.m. in the Church of St. Louis des Français, 118 Avenue de France, 75007 Paris.

New Australian Government
To Loosen Ties With Britain

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Dec. 12 (NYT).—The new Labor party government disclosed plans today to loosen the country's sentimental links with Britain.

John Armstrong, a veteran Labor party politician, declared today after his appointment as the new Australian envoy to Britain that Australia was "certain" to become a republic, ending the role of the British sovereign here.

Speaking over the government's television network, Mr. Armstrong, a 64-year-old former senator and lord mayor of Sydney, declared that a new Australian flag and national anthem, diminishing the traditional British connection, "have got to come."

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam has stated that he favors the adoption of a new national anthem to replace "God Save the Queen." Many older Australians of British descent oppose a change, but most young people either want the change or are indifferent.

'Big Boy' Now

Mr. Armstrong was appointed high commissioner to London, the equivalent of an ambassador. Speaking of relations between Britain and Australia, which the British settled as a penal colony in 1788, Mr. Armstrong said, "We are a big boy now. We are growing up."

Asked if he thought Australia eventually would become a republic like India and other members of the British Commonwealth that no longer acknowledge the queen as their sovereign, Mr. Armstrong declared that "nothing is more certain."

Mr. Armstrong added that, fol-

lowing his country's recent estrangement with Britain over the latter's entry into the European Common Market, a move that endangered Australian advantages in commerce and immigration with Britain, the two countries will now "enter a period of coming together again," although on a new basis.

Mr. Whitlam said at a news conference in Canberra that talks in Paris on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canberra and Peking had made "good progress."

An Initial Act

The Australian approach to Peking was one of Mr. Whitlam's first official acts following his victory in the national elections on Dec. 2, which put the Labor party in power for the first time in 23 years.

Mr. Whitlam has recalled the Australian ambassador to the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan—an obvious preliminary to severing ties with the Taipei government, a prerequisite for diplomatic relations with Peking.

Mr. Whitlam was reported to have chosen a Chinese-speaking professor, Dr. Stephen Fitzgerald of the Australian National University, Canberra, as the first Australian ambassador to Peking.

Mr. Fitzgerald, 34, had resigned from the Australian diplomatic service in 1968 to protest government policy favoring Taipei.

Mr. Whitlam refused to confirm reports of Mr. Fitzgerald's appointment, saying that it would be improper to make an announcement before the appointment had been accepted by Peking.



A GOOD EXAMPLE—The newest piggy banks in France look like Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the country's price-conscious finance minister.

Airline Talks Resume

GENEVA, Dec. 12 (UPI).—The 40 airlines flying North Atlantic routes resumed negotiations today on the best way to compete against cut-rate charters. A plan advanced by North American carriers was considered.

The proposed restructuring of excursion rates and time periods, and discounts for booking three months in advance.



A SHAGGY DUCK—Angie, an 18-month-old sheepdog, looking after his new pal, Sherbet, in Mt. Eliza, Australia. Sherbet had to move when a neighbor complained he quacked too much. Angie's master took him in. Now everybody's happy.

Brandt Reported Making
Few Changes in New Cabinet

BONN, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's new West German coalition government, due to be sworn in Friday, will remain substantially unchanged from its predecessor, informed party sources said here today.

The chancellor, who won a sweeping victory in general elections Nov. 19, is adding three new ministerial posts to make up a cabinet of 19 men and one woman, these sources said. But, apart from some minor changes, all the principal ministries remain in the same hands, the sources added.

Unofficial details of the new left-liberal cabinet became known here today on the eve of the reopening of parliament tomorrow. Mr. Brandt and Willy Scheel, chairman of the Free Democratic party (FDP), the junior partner in the coalition, were still discussing details of the cabinet changes until early this morning.

Mr. Brandt will not officially announce the names of the new ministers until after he has been sworn in as chancellor on Thursday, his Social Democratic party floor leader, Herbert Wehner, said.

Scheel to Stay

According to the unofficial list, which party political sources believe to be generally correct, 53-year-old Mr. Scheel stays at the Foreign Ministry, trade-unionist Georg Leber, 42, remains defense minister and Helmut Schmidt, 54, retains the important finance portfolio.

The new government has a statutory life of four years, and unless the coalition parties fall out, which appears unlikely at the

moment, its solid majority of 46 seats should enable it to stay comfortably in power until autumn, 1976.

The two coalition floor leaders, Mr. Wehner and Wolfgang Mißler, 45-year-old university law lecturer, of the FDP, called on President Gustav Heinemann today and informed him that their parties had reached agreement on a program of policy and on cabinet reorganization. They asked the president to propose 53-year-old Mr. Brandt to the Bundestag (lower house) as the new chancellor.

There are three main changes in the new cabinet, according to party sources. Prof. Horst Ehmke, 45-year-old university law lecturer, who has been Mr. Brandt's right-hand man in the chancellery office for the last three years, is tipped to take over the newly formed Science Ministry.

The Joint Finance and Economics Ministry, which was the province of Prof. Karl Schiller until he resigned last July, is to be split up again. But Finance Minister Schmidt will also keep the vital currency and credit department of the old Economics Ministry under his wing.

The remainder of the Economics Ministry, which deals largely with foreign trade and industrial policy, is likely to be put in the hands of a Free Democrat, Hans Friedrich, 40-year-old lawyer, at present agricultural state secretary of the state of Rheinland-Pfalz, is said to have been earmarked for this post.

The third change is the creation of a separate Ministry for City Planning, which Hans-Joachim Vogel, 40-year-old Mayor of Munich and Social Democrat leader in Bavaria, is said to be taking over.

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ET 657	DUBLIN-BRUSSELS	1220	855		LH 801	BREMEN	1300	A11	
LB 306	LUXEMBURG	1230	859		LH 824	HANNOVER	1300	A20	
LQ 272	WARSZAWA	1230	858		LH 874	GLASGOW-MANCHESTER	1310	A18	
LW 963	MUENCHEN	1235	A21		LH 016	STOCKHOLM-KOPENHAGEN	1315	A04	
LH 032	LONDON	1240	832		LH 100	CASABLANCA-MUENCHEN	1315	A	
LH 222	ZUERICH	1240	833		LH 404	NEW YORK	1315	B	
LH 901	DUESSELDORF	1240	A22		LH 306	NEAPEL-GENOVA	1320	A17	
LH 272	MILANO	1245	A06		LH 902	DUESSELDORF	1320	A	
LH 370	BUKAREST-MUENCHEN	1245	A13		LH 881	MUERNBERG	1325	A25	
LH 763	HAMBURG	1245	A22		LH 941	STUTTGART	1326	A	
LH 252	WIEN	1250	A05		LH 614	DAMASKUS-MUENCHEN	1335	A02	
LH 112	PARIS	1255	A15		LH 851	KOELN-BONN	1340	A	
LH 430	CHICAGO	1300	B		LH 560	ACCRA-LAGOS	1345	B39	

Flight	to	Over	plane	departure	Flight	to	Over	plane	departure
LA 636	BAGHDAD-VIENNA	1150	A14		LA 026	HELSINKI-HAMBURG	1300	A01	
ET 657	DUBLIN-BRUSSELS	1220	855		LH 801	BREMEN	1300	A11	
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LQ 272	WARSZAWA	1230	858		LH 874	GLASGOW-MANCHESTER	1310	A18	
LW 963	MUENCHEN	1235	A21		LH 016	STOCKHOLM-KOPENHAGEN	1315	A04	
LH 032	LONDON	1240	832		LH 100	CASABLANCA-MUENCHEN	1315	A	
LH 222	ZUERICH	1240	833		LH 404	NEW YORK	1315	B	
LH 901	DUESSELDORF	1240	A22		LH 306	NEAPEL-GENOVA	1320	A17	
LH 272	MILANO	1245	A06		LH 902	DUESSELDORF	1320	A	
LH 370	BUKAREST-MUENCHEN	1245	A13		LH 881	MUERNBERG	1325	A25	
LH 763	HAMBURG	1245	A22		LH 941	STUTTGART	1326	A	
LH 252	WIEN	1250	A05		LH 614	DAMASKUS-MUENCHEN	1335	A02	
LH 112	PARIS	1255	A15		LH 851	KOELN-BONN	1340	A	
LH 430	CHICAGO	1300	B		LH 560	ACCRA-LAGOS	1345	B39	

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NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ).—The yen cannot long stay off a par with the dollar, according to Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

Heller, ignoring official pledges to revalue again, Japanese yen are already building momentum into their import-transfers.

Mr. Heller says in a note written for the Wall Street Journal.

Revaluation would relieve pressures against the yen, rising resentment and nationalist threats against Japanese exports, and remove a major in Japan's relations with trading partners.

Mr. Heller says the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which would also get a bonus in terms of trade, as the yen moves in the world's.

Since the intensity of the export drive is rooted in the dependence on resources for most of its food and material needs, it would be if Japan resisted a more and secure the needed import or a smaller quantity of

ing the coin over, the world would be ill-urged to large a revalued. The world's interest in Japan's is being

by Japanese measures of tariffs and quotas, remove 1 export stimulants, and make all changes in Japan's to correct its export bias.

ation itself," the article on panacea. It is merely of the melting iceberg, a series of steps toward compatibility with the world and a better of life for Japan.

rope Linking in Common Check System

lyde H. Farnsworth

(NYT)—It may still be long time before Europe single currency, but 33 of the Continent—all nations except the Soviet Union, East Germany and are being linked in a check system.

could provide the psychological impetus for a single at least for Western says Alfred de Volder, marketing manager of telbank in Belgium.

also mean more common of American Express and S. issuers of travelers' checks.

system gives a traveler, a so-called Eurocheck, a book of Eurochecks, to cash up to the equivalent of \$100 in any currency in 6,000 bank branches in 15 from Iceland to

cost is the equivalent year for the Eurocheck approximately 45 cents check, cashed. The not have to be bought, as under the American or other travelers' where generally a percent of the value of is charged.

Express remains uneasy Michel Lamerroux, ny's resident vice-president, we have had more in it has only obliged better service," he said.

Minimum check card holder must account in any one of 100 banks (including in the Communist affiliated with the system should have more than \$200 in his account if one of his national center is no longer honored, is presently only

Japan Trade Figures

TOKYO, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—Imports validated in November totaled \$2.23 billion, up 48 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today. Exports were listed at \$2.63 billion, up 22.8 percent from a year earlier.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Banks Raise Interest Rates

Three major British banks have followed the lead of National Westminster in raising their prime interest rates, the interest on loans granted to their most creditworthy clients. The base rates of Barclays, Lloyds and Midland Banks move to 7 1/2 percent from the previous 7 percent. The increases are in line with the government's campaign to force lending rates higher in an effort to fight inflation. The Bank of England's basic lending rate was raised last Friday to a percent as part of the money supply to 10 percent from the current 17 percent.

EEC Hits Chemical Spending Plans

The "unlimited and totally unlimited" expansion plans by the chemical industry in France and Italy will "increase and prolong the difficulties" of overcapacity in the basic chemicals and manmade fiber sectors, the Common Market commission reports. In a written reply to a question from a member of the European Parliament, the commission notes that France's Sixth Plan calls for investing the equivalent of \$6.4 billion in its chemical industry between 1971 and 1975, while Italy's plan calls for \$7.7 billion of investments between 1971 and 1980. Both plans call for sharp increases, more than doubling capacities by 1975 in many cases, in the output of more than a dozen chemicals, some of which are used in the sagging manmade fiber industry. Italy in particular has been criticized by fiber industry competitors for plans to add to already large

world overcapacity. The commission says it "considers it desirable" that a number of companies, particularly in Italy, should concentrate their immediate efforts on the reorganization of existing structures, rather than on expansion into sensitive sectors.

Sperry Rand German Units Merge

Sperry Rand has merged its West German subsidiaries into one unit, Sperry Rand GmbH, with headquarters in Frankfurt. The units are Kardex, Turpedo Bueromashinenwerke, and Sperry Kreiseltechnik. In line with the move, stock capital of Sperry Rand GmbH was raised to 62.2 million marks per from 33.5 million marks by transferring the stock of the units. There will be no change in the operational structure of Sperry Rand units in Germany.

Migros Unit Acquires German Bank

Migros Bank has bought all the outstanding shares of Bank Muehling AG, of Dusseldorf. Bank Muehling has assets of 31 million deutsche marks and a capital stock of 25 million DM. Migros says the Migros Bank belongs to the Migros group, a leading Swiss retail chain, and has assets of more than 1 billion francs.

Cities Service Reports Oil Flow

Cities Service Co., operating for a group including Ashland Oil Inc., Monsanto Co., and Rohm and Haas Co., says it has produced 3,120 barrels a day of oil and 6.3 million cubic feet of gas a day. The well is located off the Indonesian coast.

As Costs Hit Profit Margins

Price of Gold Mine Stocks Seen Declining

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ).—Gold has lost some of its glitter for many analysts in London and Zurich who scrutinize South African gold shares. No one expects the bottom to drop out of these stocks, but the consensus is that their prices are more likely to slip than climb in the months just ahead.

A study by Rowe & Pitman, a London brokerage house, for instance, worries about the rising costs of South African gold-mining and the effect of this on

earnings of various producers of the yellow metal. "Because of the adverse cost trend," the study states, "we recommend sale of low profit-margin mines." These are defined by Rowe & Pitman as mines whose per-ounce production costs exceed a range of \$35 to \$40.

Numerous South African mines fall within that range, including Eskom, Durban Deep, Harmony and Western Areas. Others not far from the range that would prompt a sell recommendation by Rowe & Pitman include Vaal Reef, whose per-ounce costs amounted to \$31 in September.

and Winkelhaak, with costs of \$27 in September.

Analysts generally report that labor costs in the mines are overall working costs per ton milled in the third quarter were some 11 percent higher than a year earlier.

And most analysts are scant hope for a change in the cost trend. Inflation in South Africa is accelerating dangerously, they report. Consumer prices, on the average, rose 13.3 percent in a recent 12-month period.

The price of gold on the free market in London is currently about \$43 an ounce, after touching \$70 an ounce as recently as last August. Many analysts are predicting a further decline in the price.

Ernest Bigler, manager of gold and foreign exchange trading for Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich, is among them, and he says, "as it goes, so go gold shares."

More Realistic His research leads him to conclude that a free market price of perhaps \$35 an ounce would be more realistic than today's level.

Slightly more optimistic about the price trend is Walter Frey, chief gold trader of Swiss Bank Corp. He estimates that supply and demand forces should constitute a "floor" under the free market price of roughly \$60 an ounce.

Any attempt to forecast the free market trend, most analysts stress, must take into account the plans of South African authorities. The more gold that South Africa decides to sell, of course, the more this tends to depress the free market price. Currently, most analysts agree it is selling about two-thirds of its annual output of about 1,000 tons on the free market and withholding the rest as a reserve.

Bigger Sales Seen Next year, however, it is widely believed that South Africa may begin selling 100 percent of its production.

On top of this, it is generally predicted that Russia plans to sell some 150 tons by next summer. The Soviets have sold 150 tons already this year.

Some observers have been impressed by the fact that the free market price has not slumped more in recent months in view of the heavy sales.

But with much more selling in prospect, the general opinion is that the free market price has nowhere to go but down.

Textile Output
Hits Record
In U.S. in '7214% Rise Reported
Despite Import Rise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. textile industry set a record for domestic shipments this year despite import competition, H.W. Close, president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, said yesterday.

In a year-end review of U.S. industry developments, Mr. Close said manufacturers of primary textile products will have 1973 shipments of about \$27.9 billion, up 18.9 percent from \$24.5 billion in 1971.

Imports, he said, will total about \$3.38 billion, up 22.2 percent from 1971. By quantity, imports will total more than 6.5 billion square yards, up about 7.1 percent.

U.S. demand for textiles, Mr. Close predicted, will remain strong during 1973, although there has been some leveling off in demand for knit fabrics.

Accords Required Mr. Close said the agreements the United States negotiated in late 1971 with Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea had "moderated" imports, but he added that the U.S. industry wants similar agreements to be worked out with other textile-exporting countries.

He called for "prompt negotiation" by governments of a trade agreement covering all textiles.

Sources said the administration is laying the groundwork for such a multilateral agreement, to be negotiated in Geneva in 1973 under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Volume on the NYSE, which has held fairly level in recent sessions, dipped to 17.04 million shares from the previous 17.23 million.

Other point-plus losers on the active roster included Western Union, down 3 1/3 to 43 1/4, and Bausch & Lomb, off 2 1/2 to 29 1/2.

Western Union encountered weakness after the Dow Jones news service reported that management is no longer certain of achieving its goal of record earnings this year. The reason cited was that the communications giant has encountered larger-than-expected severance pay costs resulting from laying off more than 6,000 employees during the last two years.

Among stocks suffering losses of a point or more were IBM, down 5 1/4 to 399, Polaroid, 2 5/8 to 126 1/4, Tek, 2 5/8 to 51 3/4, Fairchild Camera, 1 1/8 to 49 3/8, and Control Data, 1 1/4 to 54.

Also lower were Superior Oil, down 1 to 34 1/2, Wrigley, 3 1/4 to 127 1/4, Corning Glass, 3 1/4 to 267 1/2 (ex-dividend), and Grumman, 1 to 10 1/2.

General Telephone & Electronics surrendered 5/8 to 31 1/2 after a delayed opening. After the market closed yesterday, a federal judge directed GTE to divest itself of seven companies in an anti-trust suit filed by International Telephone & Telegraph in 1967. ITT's stock was unchanged at 59 3/4.

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Xerox Facing Monopoly Charge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).

The Federal Trade Commission announced today it will issue a complaint charging that Xerox Corp. has monopolized the \$1.7-billion office copier industry by engaging in unfair marketing and patent practices.

The proposed complaint alleges also that Xerox has foreclosed its foreign affiliates from competing with it in the United States.

The proposed complaint does not represent a finding of fact by the commission. Such a complaint is issued when the FTC has reason to believe that the law has been violated.

Xerox may elect to contest the action at hearings before the commission and in the courts or it may negotiate a consent settlement.

The complaint drawn up by the commission staff says that the office copier market includes a submarket in plain paper machines amounting to \$1 billion yearly. It says Xerox accounted for about 85 percent of all revenues generated by the submarket, approximately 60 percent of all revenues in the overall office copier market, and approximately 65 percent of revenues from the lease and sale of machines in the total market in 1971.

C. Peter McCollough, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Xerox, said in a statement that the complaint was "ill founded and without merit," and that Xerox "will defend the action vigorously."

Divestiture Sought The proposed complaint specifies that Xerox shall divest itself of the stock of Rank Xerox Ltd., a British corporation which distributes office copier machines and supplies worldwide except in the United States and Canada.

The complaint also seeks "mandatory" royalty-free unrestricted licensing of all existing patents pertinent to office copiers including rights resulting from pending patent applications, mandatory unrestricted licensing of patents pertinent to office copiers obtained during the 20 years following the date of the order, and disclosure to licensees of know-how related to practice of licensed patents.

At a briefing on the proposed complaint, the director of the FTC's bureau of competition, Alan Ward, said the action stems from an investigation which has been going on for about three years.

Savings Unknown He said the staff has made no estimate of the proposed savings it what he described as Xerox's monopoly is dissolved.

The proposed complaint said that Xerox's return after taxes on stockholders' equity averaged 21.2 percent for the years 1967-71. In 1971, approximately 50 percent of Xerox's total revenues were derived from its domestic business and office copiers and supplies and approximately 25 percent of its total revenues were derived from Rank Xerox, a corporation formed by Xerox and Rank Organization Ltd.

The staff complaint says that in 1971 Xerox was approximately the 52d largest domestic industrial firm in terms of total revenues and approximately the 17th most profitable such firm based on return of stockholders' equity.

In London, shares of Rank Organization dropped in after-hours trading on the London Stock Exchange following disclosure of the FTC move.

Rank's A shares, the most widely-held, were quoted at 1,010 pence, down from 1,112 1/2 pence at the close of official trading on the exchange.

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-1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in %					-1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in %					-1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in %						
P/E High Low Last, Close					P/E High Low Last, Close					P/E High Low Last, Close						
24	10 1/2	Contin	201		50	12 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	48	16	8 1/2	GAC Corp	178	2 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

Market Summary

NATIONAL BIRDS

34.44	[W] Blawie, Bens J. P. K.	810.00	
1.30	[W] Leverage Cap. Hold.	824.08	
1.68	[W] Luxfund	824.42	
	[W] Monda Fund	811.45	

(W) Selective Capital Fd. ₁₀₀	\$5.41	
(2) Senator Portfolio N.V. ₁₀₀	\$8.31	

12.60	(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	\$12.50	JUN DO
	SWISS BANK CORP.:		

21.84	UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	Asr
11.40		Am.
09.70	— (d) Atlanticfonds.....	DM34.61

(Switzerland) S.A.

	Dec. 12, 1972		
Amer Hess	257.40	46	-
G-16 Oil	142.40	267.4	

Today
:7.01

Giant Sigs	57.500	248
Champ Ho	57.500	148
STS Corp.	57.500	174

American Stock Index:		
High	Low	Close
10,000	9,900	9,950

Standard & Poor's
Nasdaq

Composite	65.16	64.89	64.89
Industrials	...	73.98	73.73	72.73
Transportation	..	47.73	49.50	49.54

Dec. 7	258,772	569,513
Dec. 8	254,372	385,044
Dec. 5	276,670	697,350

Albertsons	Int Miner	Schütz
Alcoa	IntT&T of	Shell Di

Coca Cola	MGIC Inv	Stone C
Delta AirL	Mt FuelSup	élude V
Dennys Inc	MurO 5.20pf	21uitor

Hewlett Pk	Robins Ar	Winn S
HMW Ind	Robm Haas	WinnOb
Idaho Pw	Schrng Plgh	

1-T-1-1-E

97..	103	104	Conf Tel 37-88....	112'2
....	104%	105%	Cummins Int 61-8	116'2
96..	104%	105%	Dart Ind 43-87...	100'4
95..	105%	106%	Equity F 87%	87'1

5....	103	104	GenFoods 474-82..	97
.....	102	103	GenShop :''-57...	1023a
6...	102	103	Gillatte 474-82....	102

101 1/2	102 1/2	1 TV 5-88.....	56 1/4
106	107	MarMidland 5-83..	99
104	105	Mass Mut 6-87..	102 1/2

.....	135	135	Penney JC 4-87.	1:2
.....	97 1/2	100 1/2	Ph: : 4-83..	108 1/2
87..	97 1/2	100 1/2	R.C.A. 5-81.....	103

2...	1014	1027	WarnLam 413-47.. 1159
7....	1172	1182	
.....	1161/2	1171/2	
	1211	1221	

45%	33%	Cabot Co	79	11	39%	39%	39%	1%	12%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
4	6	Cadence Ind	10	10	7%	7%	7%	1%	13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
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									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
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									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
									13%	Donlin	108	28	11	71%	71%	71%	12%	5%	Gulf States	26	5	12%	12%	12%
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23-2	EastCo	1.00	18	10	23-4	23-5	23-6	23-7	23-8	23-9	23-10	23-11	23-12	23-13	23-14	23-15	23-16	23-17	23-18	23-19	23-20	23-21	23-22	23-23	23-24	23-25	23-26	23-27	23-28	23-29	23-30	23-31	23-32	23-33	23-34	23-35	23-36	23-37	23-38	23-39	23-40	23-41	23-42	23-43	23-44	23-45	23-46	23-47	23-48	23-49	23-50	23-51	23-52	23-53	23-54	23-55	23-56	23-57	23-58	23-59	23-60	23-61	23-62	23-63	23-64	23-65	23-66	23-67	23-68	23-69	23-70	23-71	23-72	23-73	23-74	23-75	23-76	23-77	23-78	23-79	23-80	23-81	23-82	23-83	23-84	23-85	23-86	23-87	23-88	23-89	23-90	23-91	23-92	23-93	23-94	23-95	23-96	23-97	23-98	23-99	23-100	23-101	23-102	23-103	23-104	23-105	23-106	23-107	23-108	23-109	23-110	23-111	23-112	23-113	23-114	23-115	23-116	23-117	23-118	23-119	23-120	23-121	23-122	23-123	23-124	23-125	23-126	23-127	23-128	23-129	23-130	23-131	23-132	23-133	23-134	23-135	23-136	23-137	23-138	23-139	23-140	23-141	23-142	23-143	23-144	23-145	23-146	23-147	23-148	23-149	23-150	23-151	23-152	23-153	23-154	23-155	23-156	23-157	23-158	23-159	23-160	23-161	23-162	23-163	23-164	23-165	23-166	23-167	23-168	23-169	23-170	23-171	23-172	23-173	23-174	23-175	23-176	23-177	23-178	23-179	23-180	23-181	23-182	23-183	23-184	23-185	23-186	23-187	23-188	23-189	23-190	23-191	23-192	23-193	23-194	23-195	23-196	23-197	23-198	23-199	23-200	23-201	23-202	23-203	23-204	23-205	23-206	23-207	23-208	23-209	23-210	23-211	23-212	23-213	23-214	23-215	23-216	23-217	23-218	23-219	23-220	23-221	23-222	23-223	23-224	23-225	23-226	23-227	23-228	23-229	23-230	23-231	23-232	23-233	23-234	23-235	23-236	23-237	23-238	23-239	23-240	23-241	23-242	23-243	23-244	23-245	23-246	23-247	23-248	23-249	23-250	23-251	23-252	23-253	23-254	23-255	23-256	23-257	23-258	23-259	23-260	23-261	23-262	23-263	23-264	23-265	23-266	23-267	23-268	23-269	23-270	23-271	23-272	23-273	23-274	23-275	23-276	23-277	23-278	23-279	23-280	23-281	23-282	23-283	23-284	23-285	23-286	23-287	23-288	23-289	23-290	23-291	23-292	23-293	23-294	23-295	23-296	23-297	23-298	23-299	23-300	23-301	23-302	23-303	23-304	23-305	23-306	23-307	23-308	23-309	23-310	23-311	23-312	23-313	23-314	23-315	23-316	23-317	23-318	23-319	23-320	23-321	23-322	23-323	23-324	23-325	23-326	23-327	23-328	23-329	23-330	23-331	23-332	23-333	23-334	23-335	23-336	23-337	23-338	23-339	23-340	23-341	23-342	23-343	23-344	23-345	23-346	23-347	23-348	23-349	23-350	23-351	23-352	23-353	23-354	23-355	23-356	23-357	23-358	23-359	23-360	23-361	23-362	23-363	23-364	23-365	23-366	23-367	23-368	23-369	23-370	23-371	23-372	23-373	23-374	23-375	23-376	23-377	23-378	23-379	23-380	23-381	23-382	23-383	23-384	23-385	23-386	23-387	23-388	23-389	23-390	23-391	23-392	23-393	23-394	23-395	23-396	23-397	23-398	23-399	23-400	23-401	23-402	23-403	23-404	23-405	23-406	23-407	23-408	23-409	23-410	23-411	23-412	23-413	23-414	23-415	23-416	23-417	23-418	23-419	23-420	23-421	23-422	23-423	23-424	23-425	23-426	23-427	23-428	23-429	23-430	23-431	23-432	23-433	23-434	23-435	23-436	23-437	23-438	23-439	23-440	23-441	23-442	23-443	23-444	23-445	23-446	23-447	23-448	23-449	23-450	23-451	23-452	23-453	23-454	23-455	23-456	23-457	23-458	23-459	23-460	23-461	23-462	23-463	23-464	23-465	23-466	23-467	23-468	23-469	23-470	23-471	23-472	23-473	23-474	23-475	23-476	23-477	23-478	23-479	23-480	23-481	23-482	23-483	23-484	23-485	23-486	23-487	23-488	23-489	23-490	23-491	23-492	23-493	23-494	23-495	23-496	23-497	23-498	23-499	23-500	23-501	23-502	23-503	23-504	23-505	23-506	23-507	23-508	23-509	23-510	23-511	23-512	23-513	23-514	23-515	23-516	23-517	23-518	23-519	23-520	23-521	23-522	23-523	23-524	23-525	23-526	23-527	23-528	23-529	23-530	23-531	23-532	23-533	23-534	23-535	23-536	23-537	23-538	23-539	23-540	23-541	23-542	23-543	23-544	23-545	23-546	23-547	23-548	23-549	23-550	23-551	23-552	23-553	23-554	23-555	23-556	23-557	23-558	23-559	23-560	23-561	23-562	23-563	23-564	23-565	23-566	23-567	23-568	23-569	23-570	23-571	23-572	23-573	23-574	23-575	23-576	23-577	23-578	23-579	23-580	23-581	23-582	23-583	23-584	23-585	23-586	23-587	23-588	23-589	23-590	23-591	23-592	23-593	23-594	23-595	23-596	23-597	23-598	23-599	23-600	23-601	23-602	23-603	23-604	23-605	23-606	23-607	23-608	23-609	23-610	23-611	23-612	23-613	23-614	23-615	23-616	23-617	23-618	23-619	23-620	23-621	23-622	23-623	23-624	23-625	23-626	23-627	23-628	23-629	23-630	23-631	23-632	23-633	23-634	23-635	23-636	23-637	23-638	23-639	23-640	23-641	23-642	23-643	23-644	23-645	23-646	23-647	23-648	23-649	23-650	23-651	23-652	23-653	23-654	23-655	23-656	23-657	23-658	23-659	23-660	23-661	23-662	23-663	23-664	23-665	23-666	23-667	23-668	23-669	23-670	23-671	23-672	23-673	23-674	23-675	23-676	23-677	23-678	23-679	23-680	23-681	23-682	23-683	23-684	23-685	23-686	23-687	23-688	23-689	23-690	23-691	23-692	23-693	23-694	23-695	23-696	23-697	23-698	23-699	23-700	23-701	23-702	23-703	23-704	23-705	23-706	23-707	23-708	23-709	23-710	23-711	23-712	23-713	23-714	23-715	23-716	23-717	23-718	23-719	23-720	23-721	23-722	23-723	23-724	23-725	23-726	23-727	23-728	23-729	23-730	23-731	23-732	23-733	23-734	23-735	23-736	23-737	23-738	23-739	23-740	23-741	23-742	23-743	23-744	23-745	23-746	23-747	23-748	23-749	23-750	23-751	23-752	23-753	23-754	23-755	23-756	23-757	23-758	23-759	23-760	23-761	23-762	23-763	23-764	23-765	23-766	23-767	23-768	23-769	23-770	23-771	23-772	23-773	23-774	23-775	23-776	23-777	23-778	23-779	23-780	23-781	23-782	23-783	23-784	23-785	23-786	23-787	23-788	23-789	23-790	23-791	23-792	23-793	23-794	23-795	23-796	23-797	23-798	23-799	23-800	23-801	23-802	23-803	23-804	23-805	23-806	23-807	23-808	23-809	23-810	23-811	23-812	23-813	23-814	23-815	23-816	23-817	23-818	23-819	23-820	23-821	23-822	23-823	23-824	23-825	23-826	23-827	23-828	23-829	23-830	23-831	23-832	23-833	23-834	23-835	23-836	23-837	23-838	23-839	23-840	23-841	23-842	23-843	23-844	23-845	23-846	23-847	23-848	23-849	23-850	23-851	23-852	23-853	23-854	23-855	23-856	23-857	23-858	23-859	23-860	23-861	23-862	23-863	23-864	23-865	23-866	23-867	23-868	23-869	23-870	23-871	23-872	23-873	23-874	23-875	23-876	23-877	23-878	23-879	23-880	23-881	23-882	23-883	23-884	23-885	23-886	23-887	23-888	23-889	23-890	23-891	23-892	23-893	23-894	23-895	23-896	23-897	23-898	23-899	23-900	23-901	23-902	23-903	23-904	23-905	23-906	23-907	23-908	23-909	23-910	23-911	23-912	23-913	23-914	23-915	23-916	23-917	23-918	23-919	23-920	23-921	23-922	23-923	23-924	23-925	23-926	23-927	23-928	23-929	23-930	23-931	23-932	23-933	23-934	23-935	23-936	23-937	23-938	23-939	23-940	23-941	23-942	23-943	23-944	23-945	23-946	23-947	23-948	23-949	23-950	23-951	23-952	23-953	23-954	23-955	23-956	23-957	23-958	23-959	23-960	23-961	23-962	23-963	23-964	23-965	23-966	23-967	23-968	23-969	23-970	23-971	23-972	23-973	23-974	23-975	23-976	23-977	23-978	23-979	23-980	23-981	23-982	23-983	23-984	23-985	23-986	23-987	23-988	23-989	23-990	23-991	23-992	23-993	23-994	23-995	23-996	23-997	23-998	23-999	23-1000
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47%	30%	Chrysler	2.20	2/3	12	47%	30%	+	18	20%	12	12%	15%	15%	1%	30%	12	Huffman	3.00	30	7	10%	10%	10%	10%
37%	28	Chrysler	2.40	62	14	37%	30%	30%	+	20%	12	12%	15%	15%	1%	30%	12	Huffman	3.00	30	7	10%	10%	10%	10%
25%	13%	City Invest	52	22	7	16%	16	16	+	16%	12	12%	15%	15%	1%	30%	12	Huffman	3.00	30	7	10%	10%	10%	10%
15%	3%	City Invest	52	22	7	16%	16	16	+	16%	12	12%	15%	15%	1%	30%	12	Huffman	3.00	30	7	10%	10%	10%	10%

34%	16%	Client/Pee	30	39	15	20%	23%	20%	1%	32%	22%	Federal	1.30	12	17	34%	31	31%	1%	34	17%	34	34%	34%
18	15%	Client/Pf	1	12	16%	15%	16%	1%	1%	32%	26%	Fed/Mig	1.80	64	17	30%	29%	29%	1%	34	17%	34	34%	34%
61	47%	CM/Inv Co	62	49	81%	85%	87%	1%	1%	27%	11%	Fed/N Mts	36	364	10	22%	22%	22%	1%	34	17%	34	34%	34%
										29%	7%	Fed/Inv	2	4	12	26%	26%	26%	1%	34	17%	34	34%	34%

55	52%	Colg P	pd3.50	2:00	58	58	56	36	25	FRNCHN	1.40	14	17	28	29%	27%	1	29%	21	Infot	1.00	13	15	44	39%	43%
34%	14%	CollinsAsk	56	67	12	19%	18%	19%	1	32%	20%	30	18	22%	22%	1	1	1	InCostA	1.00	84	18	2013	34%	38%	
24%	13%	Collins Rad	198	22%	23%	23%	23%	22%	14%	Finced	1.82	47	11	28%	27%	1	1	1	Intend SH	8	85	18	10%	10	10	
								27%	20%	Firestone	33	90	10	24	25%	25%	1	1	Lament	10s	94	18	10%	10	10	

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	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09	58%	CompW	p64.53	-1300	40%	40%	40%	40%	25	19%	Franklin	20	20	31	25%	21%	20%	20%	20%	20%
09	58%	CompPw	p64.53	2300	41%	40%	40%	40%	25	19%	Franklin	20	20	31	25%	21%	20%	20%	20%	20%
29	70%	Cont Air	Lis	141	20%	20%	20%	20%	19%	12	Frank St	20	20	26	24%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
32%	70%	Cont Air	Lis	141	20%	20%	20%	20%	19%	12	Franklin	20	20	26	24%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%

4. The following table shows the number of people who have been convicted of a crime in the United States since 1990. The data is presented in millions of people.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

1972— Stocks and 30s. P/E High Low Last Chrg.						1972— Stocks and 30s. P/E High Low Last Chrg.						1972— Stocks and 30s. P/E High Low Last Chrg.							
High	Low	Div.	In \$	30s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chrg.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	30s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chrg.
48 1/2	25 1/2	Technicon Co	19	44	29 1/2	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
38 1/2	25 1/2	Telxon	10 1/2	54	32	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
28 1/2	15 1/2	Telxon	10 1/2	54	32	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
28 1/2	15 1/2	Telxon	10 1/2	54	32	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
14 1/2	5 1/2	Telxon	10 1/2	54	32	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
28 1/2	15 1/2	Telxon	10 1/2	54	32	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
28 1/2	15 1/2	Telxon	10 1/2	54	32	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
28 1/2	15 1/2	Telxon	10 1/2	54	32	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
28 1/2	15 1/2	Telxon	10 1/2	54	32	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
28 1/2	15 1/2	Telxon	10 1/2	54	32	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
28 1/2	15 1/2	Telxon	10 1/2	54	32	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
28 1/2	15 1/2	Telxon	10 1/2	54	32	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
28 1/2	15 1/2	Telxon	10 1/2	54	32	51	51	—	—	26 1/2	27 1/2	Unitum	2.24	18	9	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
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28 1/2	15 1/2	Telxon																	

**Once again, you've
endorsed our promise to
be the helpful bank.
Thank you.**

Banking, above all else, is a people business. Successful banking is based simply on successful relationships. We wish to stress this point since a financial statement really summarizes the results of relationships, of working with people to build better things. Our results for 1972 clearly show that this human approach to banking works very well, all round. "Royal Bank — the helpful bank" is not just a phrase. It is a commitment throughout our 1393 branches and offices around the world. It continues to commit our people and our resources to your service.

Condensed Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at October 31, 1972

Assets	1972	1971
Cash resources	\$ 3,588,244,241	\$ 3,003,367,661
Government and other securities	2,296,048,338	2,258,855,005
Loans, including mortgages	3,111,052,086	6,973,913,913
Bank premises	119,920,428	117,345,653
Liabilities of customers under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	446,155,557	480,482,940
Other assets	106,094,644	119,612,920
	<u>\$14,767,516,016</u>	<u>\$12,953,578,098</u>
 Liabilities		
Deposits	\$13,537,381,890	\$11,772,301,195
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	446,155,557	480,482,940
Other liabilities	50,829,231	31,757,181
Accumulated appropriations for losses	215,846,146	186,193,176
Debentures issued and outstanding	75,008,000	75,000,000
Capital, rest account and undivided profits	442,505,482	407,843,656
	<u>\$14,767,516,016</u>	<u>\$12,953,578,098</u>

(All figures are in Canadian dollars)



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John H. Coleman *Deputy Chairman and Executive Vice-President*
J. K. Finleyson *Deputy Chairman and Executive Vice-President*
R. C. Frazee *Vice-President and Chief General Manager*
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A. de TAKACSY
Regional Executive Western Europe
Senior Representative—P.H. Hofmann
3 Rue Scribe, Paris-9e, France.

Regional Representatives:

M.A. Nicoloi

— in Frankfurt

G.D. Loewen

F. Stolberg - Assistent
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— in Brussels

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Brewers' Hall, Aldermanbury Square,
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Regional Representatives

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R Waters

Branches in London

—City office

6 Lothbury, E.C.2V - 7H

Manager: R.F. Gulliford

—West End Office
6 Cockspur St. SW1V 5E

1972	Stocks and	S's	Net	1972	Stocks and	S's	Net	1972	Stocks and	S's	Net
High	Low	Chg.	%	High	Low	Chg.	%	High	Low	Chg.	%
100.00	99.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.00	0.00	0.00

(Continued on next page.)

Ltd. The Tokai Bank, Limited

Call: 18-28-83		Eurodollars		Call: 18-28-83	
or visit: SIDIAM		Dec. 21, 1977		or visit: SIDIAM	
1409 Montreal Center		a.m.		1409 Montreal Center	
15th Floor		a.m.		15th Floor	
9 a.m. daily till 6 p.m.		a.m.		9 a.m. daily till 6 p.m.	
Saturday till 4 p.m.		a.m.		Saturday till 4 p.m.	
1000 BRUSSELS		a.m.		1000 BRUSSELS	
(Fees Reglar.)		a.m.		(Fees Reglar.)	

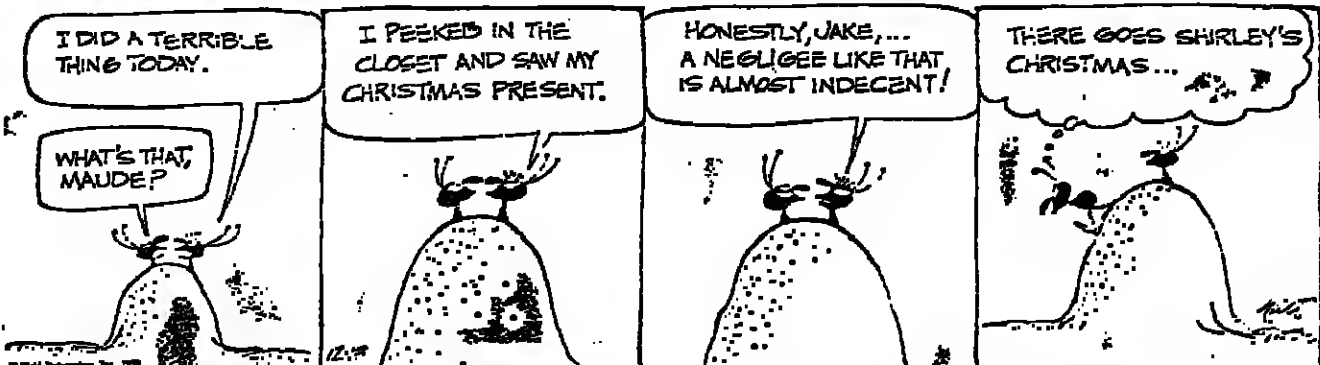
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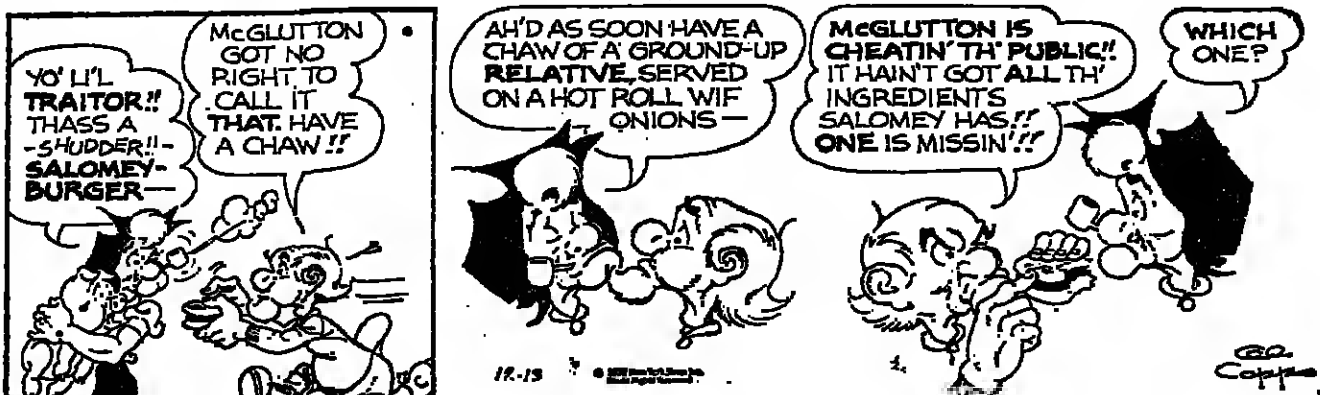
PEANUTS



B.C.



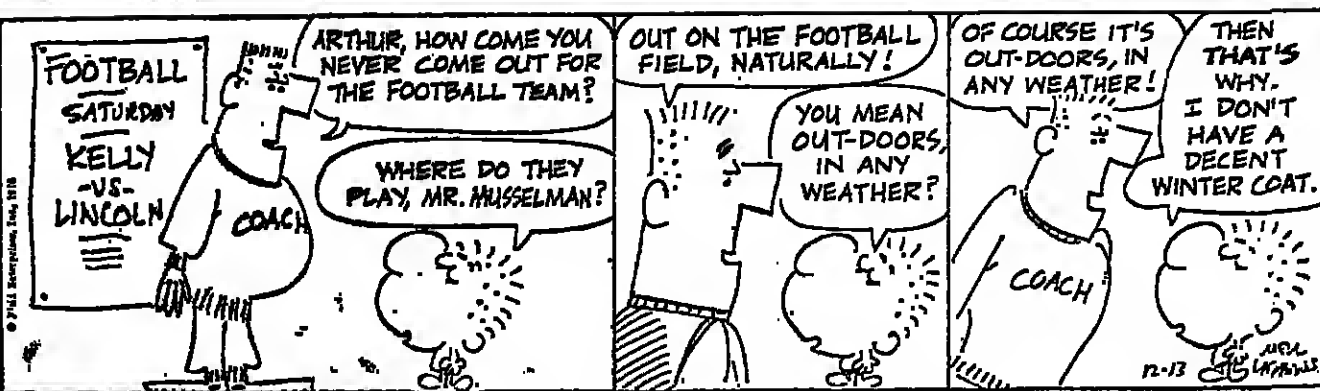
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BEETLE BAILEY



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BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagramed deal was played in a recent regional tournament in the United States, both North players raised the one no-trump opening bid aggressively to three no-trump. And as both tables South received an immediate bonus when West made the normal lead of a small spade and allowed the ten to win a cheap trick.

If either declarer had faith in the old superstition that the club king is always bare, he would have played the club ace—a ridiculous play on a percentage basis—as the second trick with a triumphant result. But both entered dummy with the heart king and played the club queen, taking a normal finesse and losing to the king.

West for one team, made the routine return of the spade queen. He had no particular hope of making use of the spades, but any shift seemed risky.

South won with the spade ace and had only eight tricks in view. He entered dummy with a club lead and led a low heart.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East
1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass
West led the spade six.

WEST
♠ Q762
♥ Q9762
♦ K4
♣ K

EAST
♠ 543
♥ 4
♦ A71083
♣ 8742

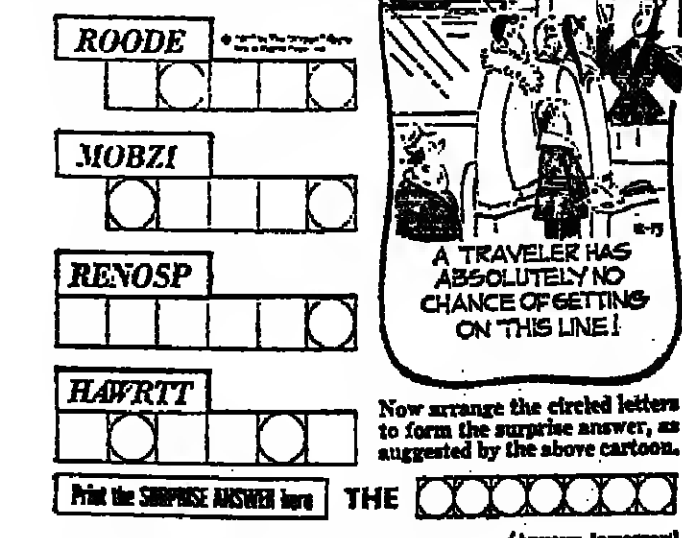
DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE WAS REAL NICE. I TOLD HIM WHAT I WANTED AN' NOW HE'S GONNA PUT ON AN EXTRA SHIFT OF ELVES AT THE TOY FACTORY RIGHT AWAY!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: BURLY GLOAT DENOTE PANTRY
Answer: What the ceramics worker was displaying—A POT

BOOKS

EARS OF THE JUNGLE

By Pierre Boulle. Translated from the French by Michael Dobry and Lynda Cole. Vanguard, 224 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"EARS of the Jungle" has all the makings of a best seller: clumsy writing, dovetailed plotting, cardboard characters and bull's-eye topicality. Every best seller must have a hero and a villain, and in his choices Pierre Boulle has shown an unerring instinct. American technology is pitted against woman's intuition—not one, but two women. Naturally, the machines never had a chance. What God hath created, no computer shall conquer. In an unusually bold stroke, the author has even dared to show the North Vietnamese making tools of our American forces, but to placate "the silent majority" he has made them Mickey Mouse underdogs opposing a juggernaut of mindless destruction.

Boulle is, of course, the author of "The Bridge Over the River Kwai" and "Planet of the Apes"—two other books that celebrate the tried and true formula of turning the tables against the over-confident.

At an American base in Thailand, a group of highly trained technicians sit passively at their instruments, crowned with earphones like any teen-ager with a stereo headset. They are listening to the sounds relayed by sensors, waiting for the rumble of exhausts, the occasional clank of metal on metal, the stray bits of conversation, which still betray an enemy convoy moving through the jungle under cover of night. The information from the sensors is fed into computers, which will pinpoint the sounds and guide the bombers inexorably to their target.

But hold on! They have reckoned without the imaginative firepower of Madame Nga, head of North Vietnamese intelligence. Like a real leader, she goes to the grass roots; she visits the primitive hill tribes whose lands are being devastated and asks their advice. They, too, have an all-wise witch, one Aml, and when these two dragon ladies meet, the American army's goose is cooked in its own napalm.

Disguised as indigenous plants, the sensors are dropped from planes into the jungle, but it is child's play for the hawk-eyed men of the hill tribe to identify them. After this it is only necessary to feed false information into the sensors and the American bombers will be unwittingly working for Madame Nga.

When the Americans switch to defoliating chemicals, Madame Nga is not caught napping. She fakes enormous convoys until the bombers clear a corridor more than 100 miles long and 376 feet wide. This is to be the Ho Chi Minh Way, the major road that

will link North and South Vietnam in the reconstruction period after the war. Madame Nga's government could never have afforded to clear this jungle which is the "enemy of progress." The air command is even seduced into clearing and smoothing a mountain-top site for a tourist resort already being planned.

Mindful of the rules of "relevance," the author introduces the theme of ecology. On the brink of an armored assault, an American commander notices that his tanks are fouling the air with exhaust fumes; and delays his attacks for two days so that the carburetors can be replaced. Gen. Bishop, commander of the sensor center, flies into a rage when his finds his gardener using weed killer on the gravel outside his bungalow and DDT, as a defense against malarial mosquitoes. Why, he very nearly strikes the poor fellow.

The general is a simple soldier who has been put in charge of equipment he cannot even comprehend. He delights in listening to bird sounds, the passing of elephants and the snarl of a tiger, which is picked up by the sensors, and he is secretly at work on a book, "On Monitoring the Indochinese Jungle." His notes are typed up for him by his pretty young secretary, Thi, who has been planted there by Madame Nga. As his private secretary, she has access to everything and, of course, no one dreams that her entire family—who were actually victims of a B-52 raid—were slaughtered by the Viet Cong.

Lonely, divorced, baffled by his inequent meetings with his cold and emancipated daughter, Gen. Bishop, a man still in the prime of life, develops only paternal feelings toward his lovely secretary, and protects her from the rude advances of his younger of a person. In an attempt to give her a personality, Boulle has Tim talk aloud, when she is alone in her bungalow, to her imaginary children and servants. It takes the Americans forever to catch on to the fact that they are being duped. They cannot understand why the North Vietnamese keep using the same trail when it is always infallibly attacked and end by attributing this to "stubborn pride." In the end, the Western intruders are hoist by their own petard, killed by their computers. The irony here is Boulle's own brand of saturation bombing.

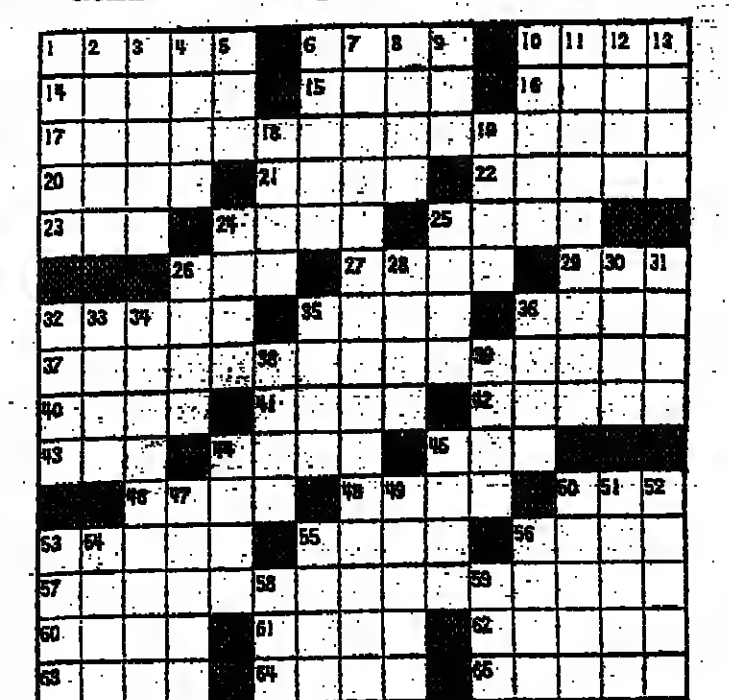
No matter what your politics may be, we are not as stupid and "the enemy" is not as subtle as the author would have us believe.

Anatole Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS		
1 Montana	53 Endure	19 Desserts
6 ——— expense	54 O'Flaherty	20 Rabbit of fiction
(free)	55 Saxhorn	21 "For ——" jolly
10 Small amount	56 Part of an	22 good ——" "
14 Knightly need	O'Neill title	23 Mild oath
15 Dog	60 At — (now)	24 Verne character
16 Constellation	61 District	25 Monster
17 Film Hamlet	62 " ——" qui mai	26 Hart
20 Drizzle	y ——" "	27 Word in a
21 Duke or list	63 Onetime British	Hersey title
22 Shelters	PM	28 Adams
23 Follower: Suffix	64 Malay gibbons	29 Blas., at times
24 Thin nail	65 Man the helm	30 Tissue
25 Queen of heaven		32 Traffic sign
26 Age	DOWN	33 " ——" hol
27 Pronouns	1 Ragout of game	34 Resorts
28 Swift	2 Characteristic	35 Famous captain
32 Light brown	3 Give pleasure to	36 Perry
30 bien	4 Legal term	37 Broadway
32 Utah's flower	5 Poet's word	Investor
37 U. S. poet	6 African capital	40 Hindu titles
34 Jenny	7 Writer from	38 Irene
41 Ray	Torre Haute	41 Not sweets
42 Openings	8 "High —"	43 Part of MGM
43 Tolstoy	9 Night —	44 Spill
44 Wood knot	10 Enjoy	45 Franchot
45 Detonator	11 Early war vessel	46 Sky Harp
46 Attack	12 Molding	47 Weight
Greek god	13 Crag	allowance
Joe's big-league brother	14 New Deal legislation	48 Indian mulberry
		49 Prosperous states



Score 24-16 Victory Raiders Put an End To Jets' Playoff Bid

By Joseph Durso

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 12 (AP)—The New York Jets' chance to back into the playoffs as the wild card disappeared tonight when they were defeated by the Oakland Raiders, 24-16.

It was the fifth straight time the Raiders had beaten the Jets in one of the more muscular drives in the National Football League, and they did it before a crowd of 54,843 in the Oakland Stadium.

As a result, the Jets dropped out of contention in the eight-team playoff race, leaving the Raiders with one game left in the regular season. The Jets had clinched the Western Division title last week for fifth time in six years and fifth time in the playoffs the week after next.

The Jets' chief consolation for the season was the fact that they had won the AFC championship game, but they were defeated by the Oakland Raiders, 24-16.

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Jets were personal. Don Maynard, the 35-year-old Texan playing his 15th season, caught seven passes and broke by one the NFL career record of 631 set by Raymond Berry of the Baltimore Colts. And Joe Namath, who has been passing to Maynard for nine years, brought his own career mark for pitching footballs past 20,000 yards.

He got there completing 25 of the 46 passes he threw for 403 yards. He went to his crumpled offense only 15 times for 28 yards, and finally joined the crumpled defense by twisting both ankles late in the game.

Namath, suffering from a sore throat and a shortage of running backs, came out throwing. But the Raiders scored first when 45-year-old George Blanda kicked a 47-yard field goal early in the first period, his longest of the season.

Namath, who was operating without the injured John Riggins, the Jets' best runner, then carried New York deep on two long passes to Don Maynard. A facemask penalty against the Raiders put the ball on the five, and the drive finally ended when Willie Brown intercepted a pass on the two.

It was the 20th time that Namath had been intercepted in 13 games, but he was still throwing after Oakland punted out. He was dropped again behind the line, but then fired 21 yards to Rich Carter, who raced down the right sideline for 29 more yards and a touchdown. It was Namath's 19th touchdown pass of the season and Carter's 10th on the receiving end, and when Bobby Howfield kicked the extra point, the Jets took a 7-3 lead.

A 40-yard bomb from Daryle Lamonia to Fred Biletnikoff, springing full tilt into the end zone, gave Oakland a 10-7 second-period lead.

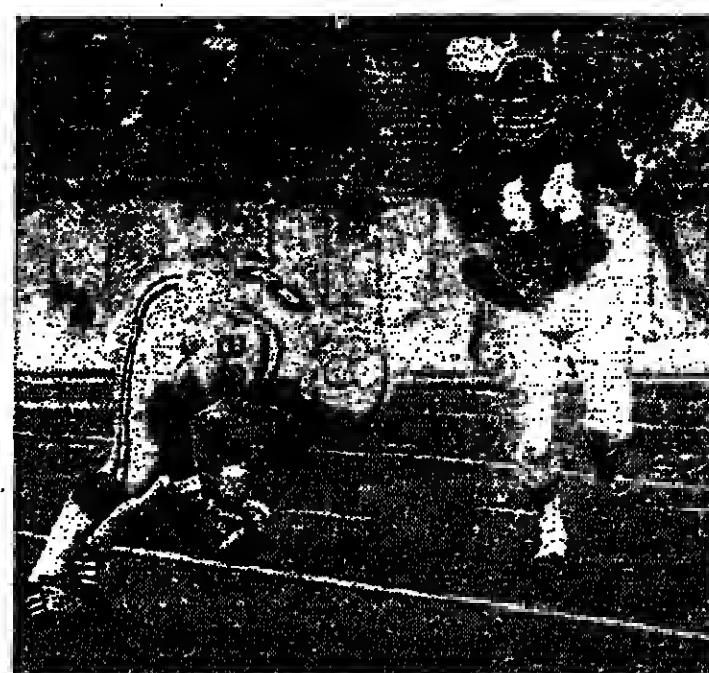
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FOOTBALL SCOOP—Baltimore's John Mosier picks up ball after punt attempt of Kansas City's Jerry Wilson, right, was blocked. Wilson then made the tackle.

Russia to Have Player On Pro Tennis Circuit

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT)—In another apparent move to expand its international sports scope, the Soviet Union has agreed to allow its top-ranking tennis player, Alexander Metreveli, to join a professional tour owned and operated by a United States organization.

Mike Davies, executive director of World Championship Tennis, Inc., of Dallas, disclosed yesterday that, barring a last-minute backdown from Soviet sports authorities, Metreveli, 23, will join one of WCT's two 32-player groups that open the season Jan. 18 in North Wales.

Davies said Soviet tennis officials had approached him during the U.S. Open championship at Forest Hills, N.Y., about the possibility of Metreveli playing the 1973 WCT tour.

"At the time, we didn't have any openings, and we didn't want to think the Russians were interested," Davies said by phone from Dallas. "But since then, we've had an opening, and we've had several cables from Russia saying they were definitely interested. As far as I'm concerned, he's playing."

Davies said that no arrangements had been made regarding Metreveli's money winnings.

Metreveli and Olga Morozova, a 33-year-old former Wimbledon junior champion, are the two most prominent Soviet tennis players. Miss Morozova, who also has been allowed greater freedom on the women's tour, was recently ranked 10th in the world for 1972, the first Soviet tennis player to achieve this distinction.

The decision by Soviet officials to allow Metreveli to travel extensively may have been the result of increased participation by other Eastern European players on the tennis circuit.

Romania and its tennis program has benefited considerably from the international publicity and presence of Ilie Nistorescu, ranked second in the world for 1972 behind Stan Smith of the United States. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia also have top players on the pro tour playing for prize money.

The major difference between Metreveli and players like Nastase, Jan Kodeš of Czechoslovakia and Nikki Pilić of Yugoslavia may be in whether Metreveli is allowed to pocket any prize money. Nastase, the U.S. Open singles champion, probably has won more than \$100,000 in prize money this year, and tournament officials at Forest Hills said recently that all checks were made out in his name.

By contrast, all prize money won by Soviet athletes at the U.S. Open and the Eastern Grass court championships at South Orange, N.J., were made out to the Soviet Tennis Federation, an Eastern tennis official said yesterday.

"As far as prize money is concerned, we pay him," Davies said. "If it goes to the Russian government, that's their business. We don't care. We're going to get paid like everyone else."

A Soviet sports spokesman in Moscow, however, said that "Metreveli would compete strictly as an amateur," obviously in line with Soviet policy toward professionalism.

"In accordance with past practices," the spokesman said, acknowledging that Metreveli would play the tour "all money winnings will be transferred to the Soviet Tennis Federation, which operates as a section of the Union of Sports Societies in the National Athletic Federation."

"As usual," the spokesman added, "Metreveli will be paid a per diem rate plus expenses."

Top Soviet tennis players have traveled abroad in recent years. But most of their experience has been limited to major championships. None has played a tour similar to the weekly WCT circuit that includes almost all the world's finest players.

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Baseball To Resume Its Talks

Players, Owners Meet on Contract

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Baseball owners and major league players today resume negotiations on the basic contract. Bowie Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, said he will not take part in the talks and will not try to impose a settlement of the dispute.

"I would enter the talks only if they threaten to reach an impasse and then only for the purpose of getting the parties talking again," Kuhn said. "I will not be involved in trying to impose a settlement."

Kuhn said the owners are not willing to yield on two key issues in the negotiations, 1) automatically making players free agents after a certain number of years, 2) binding arbitration of contract disputes.

The owners show no inclination to give ground on these two points," Kuhn said.

Marvin Miller, executive director of the Major League Players Association, said, "Commissioner Kuhn apparently continues to negotiate with the press but I don't think he can get a settlement with Congress. We intend to continue to bargain in private negotiations with the owners."

Trouble in Reserve On the major issue of the reserve clause, Kuhn says the owners will not "give ground" beyond their stand to give players freedom if they do not have a \$30,000 salary after five years or a \$40,000 salary after eight years.

Miller said the players are willing to modify something without modifying it. Only one-half of 1 percent of the players would be affected by the owner's offer. The owners seem to be playing a shell game. When the reserve clause was before the courts, they said it should be a matter for Congress. And when it was before Congress, commissioner Kuhn said it was a matter for collective bargaining. Now we're supposed to be bargaining but the commissioner seems to be saying that not only won't there be any modifications but there won't be any bargaining.

The players have made a counter offer that would automatically make a player a free agent after seven, 12 and 17 years in the major league.

Miller and John Gaherin, the owners' representative, are scheduled to continue the negotiations in the offices of the Major League Players Association tomorrow along with the two league presidents, Joe Cronin of the American League and Chub Feeney of the National League, and several players.

Americans Convert to Spanish Basketball

By John Vinocur

MADRID, Dec. 12 (AP)—With his busy, blurring hands, Senor Wayne Brabender slipped the ball from the grip of an opponent and took off downcourt in a contemptuous strut. It was a lovely bit of gringo basketball. But Brabender blew the layup.

"Fauqui, refre a casa," someone murmured in the stands of the Instalaciones Deportivas de Vallehermosa. "Yankee go home."

But Brabender cannot. A farm boy from Montevideo, Minn., pop. 5,000, Brabender, along with Cliff Luyk, his teammate on Real Madrid's European champions, and Norm Carmichael and Charles Thomas, both of F.C. Barcelona, is one of four American players who have surrendered their U.S. citizenship to become naturalized Spaniards. Their choice was either renouncing America or forgetting about the kind of income and good life in Spain that layup-blowers statewide would normally need a pistol and a getaway driver to finance.

"I'm Wayne, but it could just as well be Juan now. I guess I'm Spanish forever," says Brabender. No shrugs, no visible regrets, just the slightest touch of embarrassment when he tells a visitor he really doesn't have to wait too long to get a tourist visa to visit his parents down on the farm.

The situation of the basketball refugees in Spain is unique now, but it may not be so for long because as basketball has grown to real popularity in Europe, a desire to limit the Americans who control the game has grown with it.

Basketball Citizens Spain has already forbidden foreigners and France, which has over 60 Americans, will decide in January whether they will be allowed to continue playing. If not, naturalizations are likely. A Hungarian player and one from Ruge have already become French. Belgium's Basketball League—before a limitation on foreigners goes into effect next year—has ruled that naturalized Belgians are excluded from competition.

Countries such as Italy and Israel have given passports to players like Tony Gennari of Canisius, an Italian American, and Ray Brady, the former Illinois star who settled in Tel Aviv. But unlike them, the new Spaniards had no ties with the old country. In Chittenango, N.Y., Cliff Luyk's hometown, Albany is considered overseas, he says.

Luyk is the oldest and the first of the mercenaries, a 6-foot-7-inch corner man whose wife is a former Miss Europe and whose mantle has a picture of him stooping to receive praise from Generalissimo Francisco Franco for beating a Russian team.

Luyk's apartment, a forest of basketball trophies, is reasonably sumptuous evidence of just how well an athlete who is recognized as an amateur can live. Luyk says he is "well compensated for the time lost" in playing ball, and informed estimates in his income run up to about \$20,000 a year, probably tax free. "I owe a lot of it to Spain," he says with a relaxed grin. "Different, surprising Spain—I'm a little bit like a converted Catholic."

Now 31, Luyk came to Real Madrid in 1963 after graduating from Florida University and failing to catch on with the New York Knicks. He took out Spanish citizenship in 1965. "The people at the U.S. Embassy really went wild," Luyk recalls. "They kept asking me if I knew what I was doing and then, you know, very seriously, asking what does all this mean, Cliff?"

"But it was completely my own decision. There was no pressure. I was never patriotic and I don't believe in boundaries. Everyone is the same. But I want to tell you this: My mother was Swiss and my father was Dutch. If your parents speak with an accent, people in the States, well, they ask when you can't over. I took lots of ridicule as a kid and this may have to do with my decision. Still, I'm 100 percent pro-American. It's just that I feel no ties."

Luyk maintains he convinced Brabender to take out Spanish citizenship when the ban on



Wayne Brabender, left, and Cliff Luyk on defense.

Americans, later rescinded and then reinstated, was first announced in 1967. The government waived a three-year residence requirement and Brabender, an ash blond, became in a matter of months a legally Spanish as El Cordobes Brabender and Luyk went to the Munich Olympics and started every game except the one with the United States. Explanation: Spain was expected to lose and Luyk and Brabender were being tested for the next day.

Carmichael, a 6-foot-10-inch pivot man from Washington, who played for the University of Virginia, and Thomas, from Los Angeles and Cal State, became Spaniards last year. But Carmichael insists basketball had very little to do with his decision.

"I could have played elsewhere," he said. "I found myself very content. I like the lifestyle and I found myself accepted more readily as a person than I had in the States. My decision was not a personal statement against my life in the U.S., but a statement in favor of Spain."

For many Spaniards though, including the one who muttered "Yankee go home" when Brabender missed a layup, the Americans are still Americans. The players said they didn't think they'd regret their decision once their basketball years are gone. Brabender wants to coach. Carmichael has bought a farm and Luyk is so well known he could enter tests of business.

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North Carolina Hangs On to Top Kentucky

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Sixth-ranked North Carolina surged to a 26-point lead in the first half and then held off Kentucky in the second to score a 76-70 victory last night at Louisville.

George Karl's 23 points led the Tar Heels, who doubled the score on Kentucky at 35-26 but had to withstand a furious rally to win.

Ronnie Lyons, ailing from a kidney infection, sparked Kentucky in a comeback that sliced North Carolina's lead to 71-66 with 4 minutes 2 seconds remaining.

However, undefeated North Carolina was able to make off with its fifth straight victory.

The game in Freedom Hall produced a near free-for-all near the end as Kentucky guard Jimmy Dan Conner scuffled with North Carolina's Bobby Jones, landing a punch that brought blood from the Tar Heel player's nose.

Jones, a starter on the U.S. Olympic team at Munich last summer, scored two key baskets in the final moments to lock up the victory for North Carolina and finished with 15 points. Sophomore Ed Stahl added 14 to the North Carolina attack.

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